WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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three months from the communications must be post of the rule is imperative, in order to shield us the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, a the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, other, who wish their letters to be taken from the 4 0 fee by us, will be careful to pay their postage. It aderlisement making one square, or a

REPUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A REAL POSER !- READ THIS!

A REAL POSER:—READ THIS:

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Dear Sit:—It has given me much pain to observe in the Enquirer of the 24th instant, an extract from an Alexandria piper, and to find the same inserted in the New York, and nearly all the papers in the Union, in which it is said, that Carter Braxitate Urigunia, through the Rev. D. R. Gilmore of the observed the same surrendered all his slaves to Gerof Virginis, through the Rev. D. R. Gilmore of stelephia, has surrendered all his slaves to Germin, Esq. of New York, an abolitionist.—If I me individual alluded to, in this inexplicable nunction, between Mr. Smith and Mr. Gilmore to the survey of the su oper, in any way, to liberate the few staves I

—that it is repugnant to every wish, inclinaand intention, that ever entered my bosom, to

any manner of communication, directly or in
ety, with any of the family of the abolitionists: hat I no more thought or even dreamt, of my

an of my children.
The safair appears to have been gotten up and resisted through the whole extent of our country, in the most reckless unconcern to decency, community and good sense, of any that I ever pow or heard of, or perhaps that has been witnessed by the world in this dry of new and extraormested dyline
inary occurrences. It does appear to me, that in
some way or other, or by some of the individuals
concerned in the extraordinary publication, I should
have been spoken to, or consulted; I do not imagine
make prepense instigated the false, preposterous the prepense insignated the inase, preposerous senseless rumor, but that its origin was from a of reflection, or some mental instability. never I some to the conclusion of liberating ervants, perhaps I shall be able to effect it, at the aid of either Mr. Gilmore or Mr. Smith. The feet, I am certain and positive—never, in ear, that the wir of man can devise, to have any way, that the whole in a can destroy, to have any thing to do with an abolitionist sooner than with an assassin; as I look on them as being on a level in every respect—from both of whom I as institutively shrink as from the touch of the viper.

These communications have spoken of me as the bonarable and the wealthy. Lest the public may suppose I am desirees to wear these gratuitous dis-tactions, to which I have no claim, I will observe, I never held or desired an office, and that I am in

never held or des red an office, and that I am in ever moderate circumstances. Living remote from direct mail line, and being very closely occupied any domestic concerns, I have been unable to et his to the press before the present. I demand, in the name of that justice, due to the unblest individual, that all the papers that have ablished Mr. Smith's and Mr. Gilmore's declaration for will convenient. published Mr. Smith's and Mr. Grimore's declaraton, &c. will copy this. I have seen and heard of
it, in the Alexandria Gazette, the New York Journal of Commerce and the New York American.—I
must ask the favor of the editors of the Whig also
to copy it. Very respectfully,
CARTER BRAXTON,
No. 98 1897

Nav. 98 1837

(P The Alton tragedy is noticed by the Bibli-ical (!) Recorder, a Baptist paper in North Caro-ica, in the following murderous strain:

THE EFFECTS OF PANATICISM. The following details from the Missouri Repubout natural effects, resulting from the atrocious After some statements, and some mis-statements, a regard to the tragedy, he gives vent and utter-

ance to the following sentiments: We can never give our sanction to the lawless We can never give our sanction to the lawless proceedings of an infuriated mob. Outrages of this description can never be justified by any circumstances, and should be resolutely opposed and denounced by all the friends of law and social order. But when we see a man recklessly, wantonly, and mischievously persist in a course which he is certain will be regarded as an outrage on the feelings of others, and which will tend to inflame the boular mind, and thus lead to popular violence. e popular mind, and thus lead to popular violence, must confess we can have but little sympathy for sufferings, should he be the first to reap the fruit brings. He who wilfully excites the tem-We trust that all fanatical disturbers of the peace will take warning, and learn a lesson

ctical wisdom, from the case of the unfortu-

to individual whose death is recorded below.
We observe that several papers which have
no to hand since the above was written, while by venemently and Perhaps justly denounce the open dings of the populace of Alton, represent Mr. we juy—the real Mover and Author of all the weight—as an inneer and unoffending martyr the cause of liberty. It is our own conviction, it no good can ever come from unjust or one-distancements or decisions of any kind. We desire the cause of the statements or decisions of any kind. We with others, that public sentiment cannot be adly nor too decisively uttered against all troutrages upon the laws of the land, but we fully assured, that the voice of public opinion against all those political or religious dema-es, who wifully scatter firebrands among the dude, and who can be regarded as no other the original and the most guilty cause of all ich outrages. If we know any thing about the lows Christian morality, to say the least, as great an anoth of guilt lies at the door of Mr. Lovejoy as that of another than the control of that of any one of his assailants. [!!!]

DECENCY AND HUMANITY!

r. Buckingham, editor of the Boston Courier, writing Washington, holds this characteristic language: Many of the petitions and memorials, offered by Adams, on the subject of slavery, were signed omen -not a novel fact, but one, in our humthe females of our country. The women, as our observation has extended, enjoy all his and privileges which belong to their sex taracter: and their prerogatives are quite as as any modest or decent woman could de-Taer appropriate sphere does not embrace cal concerns of the nation in the remotest If their private and personal rights are in-If their private and personal rights are in-ferred with, they have the most prompt and effi-cent means of redress. Why can they not be con-tainful the respect, the affection, the love of the ther sex, and leave matters of state and national ther sex, and leave matters of state and national adicy to the management of those, who have been relained by the immemorial usages of all civilized at one, and by God himself, the proper and the at one, and by God himself, the proper and the class marrifying to perceive that most of these pettimated memorials are from New England, and a peat portion of them from Massachusetts. They are a sendal to the men no less than to the woman, for whenever the name of a married woman appears attached to one of them, it is a fair infer-

opears attached to one of them, it is a fair infer-nce that her husband is an animal, fit only to workle fields and chronicle small beer." PRO-SLAVERY.

The shalltian paper at Concord is calling on its conds for funds. It states, in substance, that the mass is ready to drop through for the want of them. We trust honest abolition sets have at length of sensible of the folly and wickedness of the movements of the reckless leaders of their and will no longer encourage them either by ar by any other means. How they have brought to give their aid to a cause which result in no good to themselves, and to certail and affliction to the professed objects of benevolence and charty, let us not enquire, the rather congratulate them on their abourhs rather congratulate them on their abjura-ningly and interest to morality and inter-tions. Let us hope that dear experience the false gods before they bow in adoration .- New-Hampshire Gazette.

VOL. VII.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL M INKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.1

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1837.

BOSTON.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The following are among the many indignant ex pressions which have emanated from the public press, in view of the refusal of Faneuil Hall to sustain the liberty of speech and of the press. They must make our city authorities blush, we think, and hang their heads for shame and confusion of face.

VICKSBURG, ALTON, BOSTON.

'The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint.'
Who would have believed—who could have believed, that the very city which was first to rock the cradle of liberty would be the first to abandon it cradle of liberty would be the first to abandon it—
that Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty itself,
would be loaned to the advocates of slavery to declaim against the freedom of speech and of the
press; and when as pure a patriot as ever breathed,
had shed his blood in defence of Liberty and the press; and when as piece a pattern and the rights of man, this very Hall would be closed against his friends—would be closed against any expression in favor of freedom—against any expression of disapprobation of mobs, murder and violence! Language would utterly fail to express the deep abhorrence, the loathing and disgust, which must overwhelm, the mind of every friend of liberty, of good order, and of common decency, at such conduct. Alas, poor human nature! Alas, American Republic! There is too much reason to believe thy days are numbered. Too much prosperily hath made thee mad. Concardice is proclaimed by the city authorities as the cause of their refusing Fanenil Hall to the friends of order and civil liberty. They feared a mob would be the consequence! What is the plain language of his disgraceful transaction?

A friend of liberty establishes an independent A friend of liberty establishes an independent press, a right which the constitution guarantees to him. A majority of those near him say, we dislike your sentiments, and command you to cease publishing them. The friend of liberty replies, I am sorry I cannot please you, but I must stand upon my rights. They destroy his press. He procures another; they destroy that, then cnother, and another. He then tries the constitutional right of defence, and an armed band of ruffians, after being encouraged by the citizens in public meeting, take his life—murder him in cold blood! The friends of liberty then appeal to the public for an expression his life—murder him in cold blood! The friends of liberty then appeal to the public for an expression of disapprobation, so loud and terrific, as to frighten the transgressors from a repetition of the outrage—first in Boston, where liberty began. What is the response? The city authorities say, no; we cannot grant your request. We have done the same thing here. We formerly held a similar meeting in Boston, followed by a similar riot. True, they did not kill their man, but it was no fault of ours. And now if we grant the Hall to you, the mob will next come upon us. The sentiments and resolutions which you will be likely to utter—sentiments in farer of the liberty of speech and of the resolutions which you will be likely to utter—sentiments in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press, are not such as a majority of the inhabitants of Boston approve! It is true they could all go, if they would, and pass such resolutions as they please, but they would not like to publish to the world their real sentiments, and they would rather have a mob do their work for them, than to do it them selves. It is enough for us, however, to refuse the Hall, and this will be well enough understood at Alton and Vicksburg, and by Triour Southern brethren. Covardice we doubt not prevails in these craven

Cowardice we doubt not prevails in these craven

and welfare of the community, to gratify their own unhallowed lust of power. Such men are apt to settle in and about great cities, which are sinks of corruption, the great sores. This act alone is enough to set the seal of infamy upon any city. We hope it will open the eyes of the honest people of the country towns, and load their representatives to consider the propriety of moving the seat of government from that seat of corruption. There is no safety in such a place. The pestiferous influence is all pervading and imperceptible. Last year the excellent resolutions first brought forward were postponed, and active manageures immediatewere postponed, and active manœuvres immediatey set on foot till they were modified and diluted to suit the Boston clan. This year some of the leading instigators of the Garrison mob are elected representatives. Shame on Boston, which contains many noble souls, but more ignoble.—Lynn Record.

press. We like the stand taken by the Soy and other whig papers, which are not so far lost to a moral sense of duty and the rights of freemen, as to cringe before the audacious encroachments upon our liberties, which have been countenanced by the self-attled 'gentlemen of recounts and the standard of the self-attled 'gentlemen of recounts and the self-attled 'gentlemen's and the self-attlemen's and the self-attlement and the se the self-styled 'gentleman of property and stand-ing,' who have taken upon themselves the guardi-anship of the press, among 'the white stares of the North.' What was the object of the Board in re-fusing the Hall? Various reasons are given, not one of which should be entertained as valid for a moment. Cannot a meeting be held in Boston, the object of which is to condemn riots and murder, without producing a riot? Such an intimation is given among the reasons for refusing the Hall. A case has never before been known, when that Hall has been refused as present and interesting for any has been refused, on proper application, for any purpose whatever ;—none inquired as to the na-ture of the resolutions which would be passed. The Mayor and Aldermen have, by their conduct, given their influence to mobs and riots :- vet we trust there is redeeming virtue enough in that city, to prove that the freedom of speech and the press cannot be abridged by the constituted authorities rith impunity .- Fitchburg Courier.

We give below the proceedings had in Boston in attempting to get up a meeting in Faneuil Hall, to 'notice in a suitable manner' the recent mob and murder at Alton, Illinois. The coninit Hall, to 'notice in a suitable middle middle more at Alton, Illinois. The consent mob and murder at Alton is a disgrace liament had a legal right to make it means the fine mob to the printing of a newspaper they condemned, might be compared to the paper they condemned, might be compared to the mob that proceeded from Fancuil Hall, to the liberty of the press. The meeting would have gone off as quietly as the first mob and murder at Alton, Illinois.

The consent mob and murder at Alton, Illinois. The consent mob and murder at Alton, Illinois at Alto of the hammer upon the anvil, preparing the rivets, will awake the sleeping and indifferent, to assert and maintain their freedom before the fetters are applied and fastened, while the former is an at-tempt to accomplish the same object silently, by

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AND THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH' are not to be trampled upon in this quarter at least.—Fall River Patriot.

Covardice we doubt not prevails in these craven souls, but corruption more. A desperate game on the subject of slavery, if we mistake not the signs of the times, is about to be played, in which the right of petition, the annexation of Texas, and slavery itself, are to be set down as 'minor considerations' at the North, to be yielded for Southern votes. 'We speak not without book.'

So disgraceful a stab at liberty was never made in New England. Let the people through the country, watch with jealousy political aspirants—men of desperate ambition, of selfish views, of corrupt principles, who would sacrifice the liberties and welfare of the community, to gratify their own unhallowed lust of power. Such men are apt to settle in and about great cities, which are sinks of these date of the freedom of of the whig papers, are pointed in their condemnation. The object of the meeting was so unexceptionable, and had such strong claims upon the friends of order and likerty, that it is truly astonishing that it should emounter any opposition from any but the most uncompromising advocates of violence and misrule. The meeting, it appears from a published statement of apportion of the petitioners, was not meant as a party movement; but was intended to be held under the influence of religion. It was to begin and close with supplications for God's blessings; and was expected to be composed of all parties. The city authorities were informed of these views of the petitioners -- that the meeting was to have 'no reference to any other question, than the fundamental constitutional rights of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, of de-fending life and liberty, and exercising the lawful The refusal of Fancuil Hall, by the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, for the purpose of helding a public meeting to give a general expression of feeling relative to the Alton murder, receives a just before them, the city authorities characterize the ndemnation from the independent portion of the petitioners as a party who have taken sides on a

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

this important meeting.

laws. The arrangements for the meeting were unexceptionable, and they were fully carried out, notwithstanding the unwise attempt of the highest
prosecuting officer in the Commonwealth, Attorney
General Austin, to stir up the elements of tunult
that might be in the Hal". Like the Attorney General of Illinois, the Attorney General of Massachusetts appeared publicly, the apologist of the expediency of mobs, in certain cases where an imaginary
conflict of the laws was supposed to exist, as in the conflict of the laws was supposed to exist, as in the case of the conflicting laws of Missouri and Illinois. We rejoice to say that the sentiments of the highest prosecuting officer of this state, are not the senti ments of a majority. They were not sustained in Fancuil Hall, whose sacced echoes were for the first time startled with the doctrine that the British Par-

The meeting would have gone off as quietly as a Sunday Church service, but for the exciting and inflammatory speech of the Attorney General. He alone introduced the subject of abolition, which all

beauts of the estigens of Felf River and vicinity, that they will rally on that cocasion, and given as expression to their feelings that will show that Yne Liesery for THE PERSE AND THE PERSEOS or as service's renot to be transpled upon in this quarter at least.—Plat River Patrick.

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Inte. Such a measure would not be attended with half the danger and shame which accompanies the course they have taken.

Dr. Channing has addressed a Letter to the citizens of Boston on the subject of the denial. It is full of wisdom and moderation. Well does it say that in asking for the use of the Hall, the possibility of the occurrence of a tumult or mob never entered his thoughts. It ought not to have entered the thoughts of those who denied the request—much less been expressed.—Sulem Observer.

The rejection, by the whig authorities of Boston, of the registion of Dr. Channing's high respectability, meant something entirely different from what appeared on the face of it?

and acquitted by a Boston jury. From infancy have we sympathized in the feelings of that period, and repeated with thrilling interest the language then used: 'The voice of your fathers' blood cres to you from the ground, 'My sons, scorn to be slaves;' but where is the man who will deny that Lovej y fell in a more direct defence of the very palladium of liberty, the press, than the victums of the 5th of March, 1770? He was lawfully in possession of the store; the press was his own, or in his lawful custody. He had arms; but will any one say that he had not sufficient evidence of the disposition of those around him, to justify the measure? No one feared them; and there they would have lain unused to the present hour, had not those who disapproved his sentiments, assembled in a bellish rout at midnight, armed with deadly weap one and incendiary fires.

As a part of the history of the times, we chronicle in the Liberator the following editorial opinions respecting this important meeting.

One and merchasty free.

One and merchasty free. The immense meeting yesterday in Fancuil Hall, terminated, as every lover of his country hoped it would, in favor of sustaining the supremacy of the laws. The arrangements for the meeting were unexceptionable, and they were fully carried out, not withstanding the unwise attempt of the highest prosecuting officer in the Commonwealth, Attorney are not a store become a dwelling house, the moment withstanding the unwise attempt of the highest prosecuting officer in the Commonwealth, Attorney would doubtless have slept in-peace that very night, had not these upfernal scoundrels assembled to kind a conflagration, and commence the work of the state of th

death.

We had great pleasure in observing that the Atlas, the leading Whig paper in Boston, came out boldly in condemnation of the Alton riot—we felt proud of our file leader; but what shall we say of his endorsement of the following sentiment put forth by Rev. Hubbard Winslow of the Bowdoin street Church, on Thanksgiving day?—

'In all republican governments where the power resides with the people, if you either do or publish anything, right or zerozg, so far in advance of, or aside from their views, as to strongly excite their indepnation, a mob is the natural consequence. It is in vain that you then call upon civil magistrates to protect you. Is it, indeed? Then it is in vain to call upon

em in almost the only circumstances under which

alone introduced the subject of abolition, which all others had excluded and did exclude from the deliberations of the meeting.

As an individual, we felt no sympathy with the meeting, except as it was connected with the liberty of the press, and good order, and with a vindication of the community from the base supposition the friends of these resolutions were 'baffled and the friends of Internations of the meeting.

In particular to accomplish the same object silently, by means of a roller lock, and at the same time quieting apprehension by a professed regard for the safety and happiness of those they would enslave.

The gentlemen of property and standing have become dangerous, and Faneuil Hall in consequence is closed as the cradle of Liberty—she can be no more recked there—and is now opened only to the advocates of oppression,—the abellors of Slavery—and 'lenanon' should now be written on its walls, 'for the glory of that house is departed.'

We commend this whole matter to the careful attention of our craders. In another column will be found a call for a meeting to be held in the late by some, (and a very few men can make a great noise in a large assembly) the goad order of the deed, because he refused to surrender suitable manner this whole matter; and we hope if

there is any love of liberty yet lingering in the hearts of the citizens of Fall River and vicinity, occasion was it ever more crowded, not even, we believe, when Messes. Bell and Graves spoke there expression to their feelings that will show that 'The Liberty of the press and the pression of the strength of the citizen of the sampled upon in this quarter.

The Question Settled. The question of the sundoubted rights at the command of his murderes; that with equal justice, the highwayman may throw the blame of his crime on the slaughtered traveller, who refuses, when summoned, to surrender his purse; and even if our fellow-citizen who recently fell in defence of the freedom of the press, was driven by the violence which assailed him, into rash, and injudicious deeds, we are

bound so to express our grief as in no degree to screen his lawless assailants from the reprobation which is their due.

We are extremely sorry to see the attitude in which Mr. Austin appears, in the account in the Atlas. The comparing of two millions of people, in our own country, who are, in the beautiful lan guage of Cowper, only

"Guilty of a skin, not colored like his own."

to a menageric of wild beasts, is sufficiently disgusting; and the allusion to 'wives and daughters' sufficiently indelicate. The apologists of slavery should not be very sensitive on the subject of wives nd daughters.

On the whole, we lament that our good friends

at Boston, have not seized upon this opportunity of expressing their abhorrence of the Alton massacre, even in advance of the Abolitionists, as it would even in advance of the Abolitionists, as it would have evinced their attachment to the principle of liberty of speech and of the press, independent of the occasion upon which it was assailed. But on the contrary, this reluctance to open the Hall, the remonstrance of three hundred, and the attempt to prove that the people of Boston took no part in the resolutions have a most ominous squinting, in favor of the rioters, and of slavery, and will be so understood at the West and the South.

stood at the West and the South.

It is well known, in this vicinity, that we have had no concern in the formation of societies, or the support of itinerant lecturers, or any abolition press; but we fully recognize the right of others, to avail the mselves of all these means to disseminate their views; and if it should ever be our unhappy lot, to incur danger in defence of the liberty of speech or of the press, may it be in defending those from violence whose party or whose principles we disapprove. les we disapprove.

It is with extreme reluctance that we make these

It is with extreme reincument that we make these remarks upon the doings of those whose political course we warmly approve, and in whose wake it is our pride and pleasure to have followed at a hum-ble distance, in the arduous and successful crusade against executive dictation and arbitrary power; but though willing to bear a humble part in any good cause, we cannot follow a moment longer than we approve the course of those who lead.—Haverhill

THE MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

The following very judicious and candid view of the meeting is from the pen of an impartial specta-tor, who describes the impressions made on his mind, without reference to any but the main ques-tion at issue.—Boston Daily Advocate.

I attended the meeting at Fancuil Hall. I did attended the meeting at Fancial Hall. I did not get there in season to be present at the organization of the meeting. Practically a season of the meeting of protection and supplication for divine aid and protection had reverberated through the arches of that ancient and consecrated Hall, and ascended to the throne of the Author of all good. Before the assembled audience stood an individual who was addressed to a strain of forwird and in assembled audience stood an individual who was addressing the assembly in a strain of fervid and impressive cloquence. He was explaining the nature and objects of the meeting. I could but remark the solemnity of his attitude and gesture, and the deep picty that pervaded the sentiments which the uttered. Nothing of an exciting nature or of a party character fell from his lips. He was the author of the resolutions which were to be acted upon by the meeting. Having spoken as he felt, like a man and a christian, he sat down

Another individual rose and read the resolutions which had been prepared for the action of the meeting, in a distinct and audible tone, and with the ap-

ing, in a distinct and audible tone, and with the appropriateness befitting the occasion and the importance of the subjects expressed. After the reading of the resolutions, rose an individual somewhat younger in years. His appearance bespoke the younger in years. His appearance bespoke the scholar and the deep thinker,—there was ease, elegance and earnestness in his manner, and the argument uttered forth was eloquent, forcible and conclusive. He spoke of the importance of sustaining the laws, of the freedom of speech and the press.—And he spoke as one should speak upon such important and weighty matters. No language of an exciting character escaped his lips. He spoke of the Alton outrage as he spoke of all others of a similar character,—condemned the mob spirit which for the last three or four years had set the laws at definence, and urged in strong language the propriety and necessity of the people sustaining laws of their and necessity of the people sustaining laws of their own making. If the present laws were not in ac-cordance with the public voice, they could and hould be altered, amended, or new ones enacted.

Having concluded his remarks, the floor was assumed by another individual. He was evidently excited. His manner was harsh and violent. He ose to speak against the propriety of passing the coolutions. As to the resolutions themselves, they were well enough—there was nothing new in thous they but reiterated the principles contained in the -and this something was abolitionism. demned mobs as a general principle, but the out-rage at Alton, and the death of Lovejoy, was simiar in its nature and character to the mob of Boston when the revolutionary patriots threw the tea over-board. That act of the patriots was a violation of aw. The English government had a right to enct such laws as they saw fit for the government f the colonies! He compared the slaves of the South to a men-

gene of wild beasts, and the effect of the abolition-sis to the effect which might be produced by open-ing the cages and letting the wild animals out into the streets. His remarks were evidently in oppoition to the views of the majority present, yet he was listened to (with the exception of a little dispprobation manifested) with respect and attention. Having sit down, his place was immediately occupied by another individual. We could but remark the self-possession which he manifested, and the the ser-possession which he mannested, and the smile that played upon his lips, and the open manliness that beamed from his intellectual brow. He rose to reply to the gentleman who had just sat down.—And such a reply!

The torrent of his elequence, as it moved along

ke a mighty river in its course, brushed away the fabric which the gentleman had erected upon a foundation of sand. He proved to the satisfaction of all that there was no analogy between the two cases alluded to, as the mob of the tea and the Alcases alinded to, as the mob of the tea and the Al-on mob. His remarks upon the arguments of the gentleman that proceded him were sent home to the feelings and understanding of the assembly with such power of eloquence, and such irresistible force, that an effort was made by the friends of the former to put down the speaker, and the meeting became a scene of confusion. Our pity for the gentleman was increased from the fact that he deserved the severe eastigation which he received Another individual rose and begged that the audience would hear both sides of the question. Order was restored, and the gentleman proceeded to the conclusion of his remarks, which were cheered from every quarter of Fancuil Hall, and echoed and re-

every sharter of rancui I fail, and echoed and reechoed through its arches when he sat down.

And another, and the last that is to address the
meeting, rises. His whole appearance is somewhat care worn, and there is a solemnity and earnestness in his manner. He feels the subject upon
which he is about to enter. This was not the first which he is about to enter. It is was not the first time that I had seen him stand up in Fancuil Hall in support of free discussion and the supremacy of the laws: He was no abolitionist—he was not in favor of the original call for a meeting, but the meeting had been called, and whether he was in the minority or majority, he was ready at all times a supposs his opinious in favor of the chiests of the to express his opinions in favor of the objects of the

meeting, and his utter abhorrence of the spirit of mobism, which had not only manifested itself at Alton, but which had caused a cloud of inky blackness' to lower upon our beloved city. He was listened to with great attention, and having closed his remarks, the question from the chair was put, shall the resolutions pass, which was carried by a vote of three to one. And thus ended the meeting at Faneuil Hall, the call for which had excited in no small degree the citizens of Boston.

I deem it but proper to remark, that no allusion whatever was made to abolitionism or slavery, on til the gentleman who opposed the resolutions in troduced them in the course of his remarks. The object of the meeting was to assert the supremacy of the laws, the freedom of discussion and the liberty of the press.

A CITIZEN OF BOSTON.

From the Norfolk Argus.

Prom the Norfolk Argus.

DECEMBER 6th, 1837.

MR. SPEAR,—I was much pleased to see in your paper of this morning, your notice of the meeting in Fancuil Hall, and of the speech of J. T. Austin. I was astonished to hear such doctrine from him, or any independent man north of Mason and Dixon's line. When I was a youth, I was accustomed to hear him identified as one of the champions of the Republican party: whether he was as indeed, or hear him identified as one of the champions of the Republican party: whether he was so indeed, or but a pretender, I know not; if he was, how miserably low has he fallen! He did not speak upon the resolutions before the meeting, but most doggedly and boisterously attempted to excite their feelings, and approve in principle the proceedings of the Alton tragedy. The behaviour of a few of his noisy partizans was disgraceful in the extreme, and convinced every decent man present that they of the Alton tragedy. The behaviour of a few of his noisy partizans was disgraceful in the extreme, and convinced every decent man present, that they were not the friends of free discussion; probably not one tenth of the people present believed in his contemptible opinions, (which were the high tory doctrines of the revolution,) yet they heard him through, and I confidently believe, that had not the forcible and manly appeal of Mr. Sturgis been made, we should not have heard the admirable reply of Mr. Phillips, by which the arguments of Mr. Austin were most signally demolished. The rebuke given him by Mr. Bend was well deserved, and if he is not lest to sil shame, may do him some service. A stranger who knew him not might have supposed he was a Negro-driver from the South; they should be undeceived and informed that it was James T. Austin, Esq., Attorney General for the State of Massachusetts. If he acted the part of a lawyer, and was paid for his services, the public should know it; if not, let him be remembered by every friend of a Republican Government. I hope in your next paper I shall hear more on this subject.

We are sorry that Mr. Austin has disgraced him-self, and as far as he can, the State, by the utterance of such sentiments; but the question, whether Hancock was a traitor and Washington's army a mob, is an important one, and if there are two opinions concerning it, we are glad it is up for discus-sion. We think Mr. Attorney General will hear

of it again. We think Mr. Attorney General will hear of it again. We have seen some sarcasms, both from Boston men and others, on this meeting, for the condemnation of mobs, in a city where there have been so many. 'Why,' it is asked, 'was no such meeting held when the Convent was destroyed?' Such questioners must have very treacherons memories. When the Convent in Charlestown was destroyed, when the Cenvent in Charlestown was destroyed, a meeting for the expression of public opinion concerning it was held the very next day. Within twelve hours, while the ruins were yet smoking, Faneuil Hall was crowded with indignant citizens, the Mayor presiding; resolutions were passed, condeming the outrage; and decisive measures were adopted for ascertaining and arresting the rioters. So, at the riot in Broad street and the assault on the Montgomery Guards, the principal offenders were promptly arrested, and made to suffer the penalty of the law. Boston has had experience enough of mobs, to know that they are evil; but has not been disgraced by a mob sanctioned by public sontiment. (?) The utmost of her just repreach is, that certain unprincipled and disorderly persons have acted out their wickedness within her limits or vicinity, and that some of them have escaped detection, and thereby escaped punishment. When the murderers of Lovejov are hanged, and not before, Alton may stand on the same level.—N. Y. Ob.

Arr. Austin, the Attorney General of Alassachusetts, at the late Meeting in Fancuil Hall, declared that the negro slave was not much better than a wild beast, and that the Alton rioters were engaged

wild beast, and that the Alton roters were engaged in as good a cause as the heroes of our revolution!

What disgraceful sentiments to be uttered by a scholar and gentleman! If the legal profession as a body entertain such sentiments, it is time they were taught a lesson that their projudiced minds would understand.—Pawtucket Chronicle.

Extract of a letter from an influential friend of liberty to the editor of the Liberator.

liberty to the editor of the Liberator.

'I have read the account of the meeting held, and the speeches made at Faneuil Hall, with intense interest. How ought we to tremble for our country, when we hear from men in high stations, such sentiments as were uttered there by Mr. Austin! And let me tell you, he is not the only 'respectable,' honorable' man in your city, who entertains those sentiments. I know there are some, I fear there are a great many, who think and feel as he does.

The procedure of the city government, respecting the meeting, has doubtless revealed to hundreds of minds the corruption of the body politic, which has been so apparent to our minds for years past. The contempt attempted to be thrown upon a pro-

The contempt attempted to be thrown upon a pro-ject of Dr. Channing's, has opened eyes that have been sealed to the outrages committed in Boston, as much as any where else, upon the dearest rights of man. But I thank God that their eyes are opened any, how. The Dr. deserves our thanks, and the blessings of the enslaved, for what he has done.

The Whig Press of Boston, we are constrained to say, has not managed the questions connected with the recent tragedy and attack upon the Press at Alton, much to our taste; nor do we believe its tone and temper to be in accordance with that of the great Whig Party of Massachusetts, or of New England.—Salem Register.

The Atlas says that the meeting at Fancuil Hall on Friday was thinly attended. The Gazette says that the resolutions would meet the assent of any body of men in every part of the country, whether slaveholders or abolitionists.—Boston D. Advocate.

BOSTON ELECTION

The statements and boasts of the Atlas, about the elec-tion, are perfectly ridiculous and false. Here is a specimen

A VOICE FROM FANEUIL HALL!

A VOICH FROM FANEUIL HALL!

The result of yesterday's election affords a triumphant vindication of the Mayor's course toward the abolitionists, while it speaks the unequivocal sense of our community against their disorganizing proceedings. We distinctly stated the day after the aceting at Faneuil Hall, that it was evident, from the tone and temper of three fourths of the assemblage, that the agitators would be completely buffled in their insidious attempt to take advantage, just on the verge of an important election, of the exciting topics connected with the affair at Alton. The event has fulfilled our prediction, and even gone beyond our expectation. It has proved that Boston is sound to the core—that old Faneuil Hall is yet true to the Union, the constitution and the laws. Loco-locoism and abolitionism cannot soon recover from the prostration they have experienced. Mr. Amasa Walker, the candidate of the united loco-locos and abolitionists, received but 1100 votes should be apportioned—how many belong to the loco-locos and how many to their us how these 1100 votes should be apportioned—how many belong to the loco-focos and how many to their allies, the abolitionists?

The Boston Times says, pithily enough-

The Boston Times says, pithily enough—
SUCH A 'TRIEMPH.' The Mayor and Aldermen
granted Faneuil Hall for the use of the free discussion
meeting, against the express with and decided opposition of nearly all the large daily papers; and yet these
same papers claim the re-election of the Mayor and
Aldermen as a triumph to 'themselves!' The 'triumph' belongs to the advocates of free discussion and
the liberty of the press, the whig portion of whom went
in a body for Mr. Eliot. If Fancuil Hall had not been
granted, Mr. E. would not have been re-elected. We
say this advisedly—and those papers which opposed the
granting of the Hall may make the most they can of it.

Mr. Austin intended to move an indefinite postponement of the whole subject. But finding the meeting a very large one—that there was much excitement on both sides—that not only the abolition party were present, with many women, but that colored people of both sexes were in the Hall,—and that it would be next to an impossibility, under such circumstances, to take a contested vote, although more than two to one would have supported the postponement, he deemed it most conducive to the peace of the city not to make that motion, and on closing his remarks left the Hall.—Atlas.

The abolition press is pursuing a system at variance

The abolition press is pursuing a system at variance with the faith of the nation, and eventually subversive of the Union and the existence of our common republic. Let it go on, and we shall not be called to lament single crimes or individual deaths. Its Moloch will demand hecatombs of human life, and fill another Mississippi with human blood.—Atlas.

MR. PRESIDENT :-

I wish, Sir, the adoption of this Resolution, beprinciple, and because it reduces that principle to practice. Abolitonists believe in no abstract principles, which ought not to be made practical. Such ciples, which ought not to be made practical. Such principles are not true; and no man can utter a more self-condemnatory sentence than to say—'I agree in the principle, but do not think it expedient to act in conformity with it.'—This is only saying, I know what is right, but am determined to do

wrong!'

expressed thus:-fastidious decorum of the age shelters vice

from descreed and necessary rebuke.

I need spend no time before this audience, to prove the fact. Nor need I go through a course of argument to convince you that such a state of things ought not to exist. It is a false and sinful decorum ough not to exist. It is a paise and similar economic that forbids the Scriptural reproof of sin. This principle is too evident to require elucidation. I shall content myself with a few specifications of this false decorum, in some of its more common and modern forms.

1. * It is wrong to be censorious?*—Is it?—Who

says so?—What is it to be censorious?

He is censorious, I suppose, who censures. This

is certainly the primary meaning of the term; and it is plain that those who censure censoriousness so bitterly, now-a-days, apply their strictures to very consure against themselves and their friends le it wrong, then, to censure? The answer, I should suppose, would depend upon whether the censures were needed and deserved!—But no! Modern decorum forbids any scrutiny in the case. It is wrong to censure, and so the matter is ended without any the righteousness or wisdom of the no censures in the Scriptures?

I know the word 'censorious' has acquired a sec-ondary meaning. A man may be justly blamed as censorious, when his censures are unjust, unneces sary, or uttered with malignant feelings. But mo dern decorum censoriously condemns every man who censures rice, without instituting any o perplexing inquiries. To censure virtue is by no means so dangerous or imprudent an experime

2. 'Il is wrong to impeach men's motives.' So says the oracle of fastidious decorum! Ah! Is it? Then, of course, it is wrong to reprove men's sins; for there is no sin without wicked and salfish mo What broader shelter can Sin desire than Only imagine a Nathan reproving his monarch, with a very courtly disclaimer of impeaching his motives!—Listen to the meek and lowly Saviour—'Woo anto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites.' Did he disclaim an impeachment of their -Take a lesson from the courteous Apos tle- Thou child of the Devii! Thou enemy of al righteousness.' But 'pray do not understand me, good Mr. Simon Magus, as impeaching any gentle-man's motives!' What would you think of such

an Apostle?
3. He betrays an unchristian spirit. So says modern decorum, whenever any one manifests an moral indignation against oppression and crime!— Our old fashioned Divines used to tell us of a holy and an unholy indignation. Modern decorum has rendered the distinction obsolete; except, perhaps when 'gentlemen of property and standing' give monstration of their wrath against the repr

Go, ye fastidious ones, and learn what this meanth. 'God is angry with the wicked every day Be ye therefore followers of God as dear children 'I beheld the transgressors and was grieved.' 'Do Lord, hate evil. Be angry and sin not." looked round upon them with anger, being grieved at the hardness of their hearts.' The courtly Caiaphas perhaps might have thought he manifested an unchristian spirit!

4. But the most attractive and subtle form of this modern decorum is found in the very acute and philosophical distinction which separates the sinner from his sin; the actor from the action. The guardians of our Churches, a few years ago, were valiget in compating the ingenious theory, a hair on the head of the sinner! But the greater part of them have since made wonderful proficiency in the same school, and have left their polem tutors altogether in the back ground! s'renuous 'contenders for the faith,'-at least ; large portion of them—to save the risk of punishing the sin as it alights from the back of the sinner have fairly made the discovery that sin exists wirm out any sinner at all! Oh, yes! There is thefi without a thief!-Robbery without a robber!-Instead of saying, as in olden time- Thou art the man, we must now say, 'Thou art the sin-No! Not the sin! The mistake, the 'calamity!'-Instead of saying. 'By their fruits shall ye know THEM,' we should rather say—'By the fruits ye shall not know whether the tree be good or evil, or whether there be any tree at all !'

It is humiliating to find so splendid, and in many

respects, so admirable a work as that of Dr. Channing, despoiled of its beauty and rifled of its power by so miserable a fallacy. Many of our friends. am aware, have criticised the other errors of the book, without seeming to have detected this primary source of them all. Nay-in some instances, while seeming almost to swallow the gilded hook them-selves. Dr. Channing takes many exceptions to our statements and measures. But it would be easy to show, that every one of them originates in this fallacy. Yes! If Dr. Channing could only be persuaded to say that he who commits robbery is a obber, and that he who steals is a thief, he come, not almost, but altogether, such an Aboli-mist as ourselves. Little children, let no man tionist as ourselves. deceive you' by this fanciful separation of the actor - He that doeth rightcourness But 'he that committeth sin is of the

It is said in support of this theory, that men sin without knowing it. I grant that the sin of com-parative ignorance is, comparatively speaking. gnorance is, comparatively speaking, I grant that the guilt of transgression may be in proportion to the light resisted. But I deny that men, and especially Christians, can commit robbery all their lives long, without knowing it. If I believed it, I should believe that they have no consciences to be reached. I should give them up in despair. But what mean, Sir, those loaded pis-tols, under the pillow? What mean those nightly patrols? those vigilant committees? these threats of violence and blood? They prove, Sir, the oppressor is a man, with the conscience of a man, and not the mere animal his apologist would make him, less capable of moral culture than the slave! I protest, Sir, against this casuistry, because it

disarms the truth of its native power. Let facts consulted on this point. I can give you one incident, Sir, deserving a place among the experi-ments, which ought to be made and registered preparatory to that inductive moral philosophy, which should have found, ere this, a place among the Sciences. I know of the man, Sir, rem with slaveholding, who commenced the reading of Channing with intense interest. Nothing before had succeeded in riveting his attention. His high esteem for Dr. Channing forbade him to pass his book unread. The Chapters on 'Property' and on Rights' were full of arrows, which went three his soul. As he read the 'Evils of Slavery snirit withered. In one of the coldest days in Jan uary, he sought repeatedly the doors and windows for the fresh air, and resumed his reading with a pale cheek. But mark, Sir. When he came to the Chapter of ' Explanations,' and learned how the sinthere could be robbery without a robber, his color came again. He concluded his Southern friends were in a less dangerous and guilty condition than he had supposed. He made himself quiet, and the

last state of that man is worse than the first.

This is the practical effect, Sir, of the fastidious decorum of which I have been speaking—a decorum which reconciles the church to rottenness, which binds the earth in the strong bands of ein, and bids her lie steeped in human

REV. HUBBARD WINSLOW, of Boston, whose dislike to moral enterprises, and to people engaging in them, was manifested in six preached and same dislike to the freedom of the press, by attacking in his Thanksgiving sermon, the martyred Love-joy, because he fell in its defence. This sermon has been highly extelled by the same Boston edi-tors, who extelled the Mayor and Aldermen for re-fusing Faneuil Hall to the friends of Liberty.— The sermon is twin brother to James T. Austin's speech in Faneuil Hall—par nobile fratrum. Mr. Hellett is showing them up in good style .- Lynn

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER TO MRS. LOVEJOY. At a special meeting of the Providence Female nti-Slavery Association, the following letter and solutions were adopted :

IRS. LOVEJOY-

Beloved Sister: It is with feelings indescribably sainful, that the Providence Female Anti-Slavery ceasion. Most deeply we sympathise with you in be heart-rending bereavement which you have so ecently experiencd. Sincerely can you exclaim vity lob, 'Man that is born of a woman, is of few any and full of trouble,' and also with Jeremiah, Death has surely come up into our windows.'

The wound, dear sister, which the hand of an All Vise Providence has thought proper to inflict, is deep, but we trust you do not mourn as those without hope, for 'whom the Lord loveth, he chas-eneth.' What a consoling reflection! while our ental and physical faculties are suffering sorrow, ickness and pain, our Heavenly Father, a being se ufinite and so holy, in whom we live and move, and move our being, condescends to look down upon rail mortals, as we are worthy to be chastened for

feel, dear sister, wholly incompetent to give on consolation, but we would point you to Hin who has said, 'I thy Maker, am thine husband, the Lord of Hosts is his name,' and it shall be our prayer that God, the friend of the fatherless and the and it shall be our widow, will enable you to bear up under this dis-tressing event; feeling that he does not willingly grieve nor afflict the children of men farther than is his glory.
Yours, in the bonds of a common Sisterhood.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Providence Female Anti-Slavery association, being deeply interested in the common ause of the immediate and universal abolition of lavery in our nation; and whereas the late outrage which has occurred in a free State, is calculated to all forth public expressions of disapprobation and grief from all classes of men and women who are riends to liberty of speech and of the press; and, thereas, the valuable life of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, faithful, philanthropic and persevering fellow-la-porer in this cause, was recklessly and fearlessly taken by an infuriated mob, at the moment he was afending the dearest rights of every human being these United States, and more especially that one hich is so intimately connected with the diffusion

f morals and religion among us.

Therefore Resolved, That we deeply deplore and precate that diabolical spirit which pervaded the inds of those men who were active in perpetrating to horrid deed, or participated in the guilt by a

acit consent.

Resolved, That this Association do most heartily nder our sympathy and condolence to the bereaved and deeply afflicted widow of our late deceased other, praying that she may be sustained by the same degree of faith and grace, and with the same spirit of entire confidence in God, which so strongly racterized her worthy husband in those hours hen life was regarded as subscruient to liberty.

Resolved, To express our admiration of the un-gralleted fortitude and resolution manifested by paralleled fortitude and resolution manifested by that a brighter day is dawning upon our country Mrs. Lovejoy in that hour of peril to her husband that the cause of liberty will receive a mighty im and trial to herself, even when the enemy stood arayed before them with the weapons of death, as eing worthy of imitation by all mothers, wives and isters, when called into like trouble for the defence of liberties dearer than life, or when friends are alled to jeopardize life for them.

Resolved, That as an Association pledged to pray

or, and sustain by our influence and labor, the oure principles of Anti-Slavery, and the Agents for iffusing said principles, we do now reassure our ould encourage all others to go forward boldly, rudently and fearlessly, but in the strength of the ould enc ord; and we would earnestly hope and recommend that our female societies in general, be excited to exercise of prayer, fervent, habitual prayer for he safety and preservation of those lives which are onsecrated to the cause of bleeding humanity.

Resolved. That we deem it the duty of Female

of the dependent and deeply afflicted widow and thildren of Mr. E. P. Lovejoy, whose death we now ament.

P. TILLINGHAST, Rec. Sec'y.

SALEN, Dec. 12, 1837. The following Preamble and Resolutions were dopted by the Salem and Vicinity Anti-Slavery Society on the evening of the 6th inst.

Whereas it is becoming unsafe, to express opin ions, unless they chime in with a corrupt public sentiment, and there is reason to fearthat constituional law will be supplanted by mob law, that 'the eign of terror' has commenced, and that violence and, whereas, one has already fallen a martyr to his faithfulness in proclaiming unwelcome truth-

1. Resolved, That we consider the right to exoress our opinions on any and all subjects, inviola-ble and sacred, and that the right must be maintained at all hazards.

2. That we look upon the recent outrage at Algross violation of those rights for which our fathers ontended and bled, and without which liberty is an unmeaning name, a mockery.

3. That we honor and admire the christian firm-

4. That we consider those persons the most guilv. who, being too cowardly to place themselves ger, instigate and hire the bolder ruffians to do ly friend. heir base and deadly work.

ister, Mrs. Lovejoy, in her affliction, and would commend her and hers to the prayers and sympa-

thics of the Christian community.

6. That we will not, dare not neglect our duty in proclaiming the enormous evils of Slavery and delaring the truth on the subject, and in adhering to and inculcating the principles of the Dec. of Inde-pendence 'that all men are born free and equal' &c.

7. That the scenes at Alton are specimens of what would be enacted, were the balance of power transferred to the Slave States by the annexation of Texas. Then there would no place be found him who should svow himself a sincere u the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence; therefore, let every man, who does not wish to be a slave, or a martyr, exert himself to the ut-most against the admission of Texas to the Union. 8. That while we will uphold and cheerfully submit to constitutional law, we will not submit to de-tation from the advocates of mob law, but standing by our principles, our motto shall be onward.

W. B. DODGE, President. ALBERT LACKET, Rec. See'n

At a meeting of the citizens of Amesbury an alisbury, held agreeably to public notice, in the estry of the Baptist Courch, on Tuesday Evenken up for the widow and orphans, amounting to g the 28th ult. 'to express their sentiments, as sixty dollars. Vestry reemen and Republicans, in regard to the MURDER of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, by an armed mob at Alton, adopted, and the bene llinois, while engaged in the legal and constitu-

was appointed Sec'y.

A Committee consisting of Joseph Kingsbury,
James Worthen, Wm. Carruthers, John G. Whittier and Jona. A. Sargent were appointed, to prepare

Resolved, That we condole with the widow of the James Worthen, Wm. Carrathers, John G. White business for the meeting, who reported the following resolutions, which were discussed and passed amanimously, with the exception of the first, against whose labors in behalf of our oppressed countrywhich there were two or three dissenting voices.

Lovejoy, has been MURDERED, by an armed mob. father, as well as the public one of philanthropist in the city of Alton, Illinois, while engaged in the legal and constitutional defence of life, liberty and Resolved, That the blood of the martyred Love-

Resolved, That, in view of this outrage and othrs of a similar character, which have preceded it. of our country, and as law-abiding friends and that, whilst in the land of the free, of civil liberty; we are constrained to hold in utter never relinquish that fre and unmingled abhorrence a system, which, begin-ning with the rebbery of the slave, has consum-mated its iniquity by the murder of the free.

Resolved, That a letter of con-marked to the widow, expressive of

Resolved, That the slave holders of St. Louis, and the ruffians of Alton, are not alone responsible for this accursed deed;—but, that against all those at the North or the South, in Church or in State, who have sought to stifle Free Discussion by en-couraging mob law, and to quench the Spirit of Lib-

> Resolved, That in the name of outraged humanity of violated Liberty, and prostrated Law, we call upon all which remains of Freedom and Republi-

erty by legislative enactments and ecclesiastical censures,—the Blood of the MARTYR of Alton

canism in Ilinois, to lift up once more the fallen standard of Free Discussion on the spot where the devoted Lovejoy abandoned it only with his life.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with that afflicted woman, the sanctuary of whose affection has been made desolate by the hand of violence, and whose self-serificing converge and whose self-serificing converge and whose and whose self-sacrificing courage and noble devetedness during the first murderous attack upon her husband, at St. Charles, are alike honorable to er as a wife and a mother, and as an asserter of the rights of our common humanity.

Voted, That the above resolutions be signed by

the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of this vicinity, and a copy forwarded to Mrs. Lovejoy, at Alton. JONATHAN NAYSON, Ch.

JEROME HARRIS, Sec'y. At a meeting of the Groton Anti-Slavery Society, eld on the evening of Dec. 11th, the following

presimble and resolutions were passed, and order ed to be published. LUTHER BOUTELL, Secretary.

Whereas an atrocious murder was committed at Alton, in the state of Illinois, on the night of the 7th of Nov. last, upon the person of the Rev. Elijat P. Lovejoy, while defending the right of free dis cussion, and the freedom of the press-rights which are inalienable, and which are secured to every cit zen in the fullest manner by the supreme law of the land-therefore.

1. Resolved, That the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by nobly yielding himself a willing sacrifice in de-fence of rights of inestinable value, ought to be, and will be deemed a martyr in the cause of human liberty, and his name to excelled with those of the great and good of past ages, 'of whom the world as not worthy.'

2. That we admire the calm but unflinching

firmness and courage of our departed brother, while surrounded by the dark and murderous spirit of slavery; and we rejoice that he sacrificed none of the high principles, for the dissemination of which he lived, and in defence of which he died. 3. That we hold responsible, for our brother's

murder, all persons having authority, or influence whether in church and state; gospel who have either been silent upon the subject of slavery, or have faintly spoken in behalf of the oppressed; all magistrates, up to the chief executive of the nation, who have countenanced oppression; and all those presses which have directly excited, or feebly rebuked the spirit of murder, which now stalks unopposed through the length and breadth of the land.

4. That the tone of the press, in relation to the Alton outrage, gives some faint reason for hope pulse; and that the expiring groans of Lovejoy will prove the death-shrick of the Moloch, slavery.

5. That our brother's blood speaks to us in lan guage of unutterable emphasis, besecching us to keep alive in our bosoms, that sacred fire which glowed in his, and manfully to defend the cause of suffering, oppressed humanity, if need be, unto death.

6. That if there be any point in science, politics,

or religion, which men are unwilling to submit to free discussion without threatening or violence, it is brethren and sisters, engaged with us, of our hearty free discussion without threatening or violence, it is approval of the bold and uncompromising spirit evident that this is the very point which should be evinced by our late esteemed brother, and we perseveringly discussed by a free people. erseveringly discussed by a free people.

7. That so precious, so fundamental is the liberty of the press, so intimately connected with the

vital interest of the people of the United States, so essential to the existence of all our other rights, civil, political and religious, that, rather than vield it, better to lose a thousand lives.

8. That the present appalling crisis in the history

of our country demands of every christian, pl an ssociations and Societies to contribute as liberally thropist, and friend of liberty, more fervent zeal and 9. That we most tenderly sympathize with the bereaved widow, and orphan children of our murdered brother, and commend them to the kind care

and protection of Heaven.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A special meeting was held by the colored citi-zens of Boston, at the Smith School Room, on Tuesday evening, December 19th, in reference to the death of our much lamented friend and brother, the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who died a martyr to the cause of bleeding humanity, and the freedom of speech and of the press; and also to sympathize with his afflicted widow and fatherless children. hn T. Hilton was called to the chair, and Thomas Cole appointed Secretary. The following Resolutions, having been ably and eloquently discussed by Messrs. Thomas Jinnings, Joel W. Lewis, J. G. Barbadoes, W. S. Jinnings, and J. T. Hilton, were

Resolved. That we highly commend the spirit of abolitionists generally, and approve of the course was murdered, with unmingled horror, and as a of the late Elijah P. Lovejoy, a tried, esteemed, and lamented friend of our cause. Resolved, That we view the horrid murder of

so good a man and so noble a champion in our cause, with the deepest emotions of sorrow and reness and moral courage displayed by our lamented brother, E. P. Lovejoy, in his late dreadful trials at which is hostile to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit o. St. Charles and Alton, in which he showed that his love of principle and of his oppressed and down-love of principle and down-love o

loss of him whom we venerate, and for his surviving widow, who has been deprived of her dearest earth

Resolved, That we tender thanks to God that 5. That we deeply sympathize with our bereaved ister, Mrs. Lovejoy, in her affliction, and would rejoice to see with what swiftness it speeds on its course, notwithstanding all opposition

JOHN T. HILTON, Chairman. THOMAS COLE, Sec'y.

The editor of the Colored American is requested, by vote of the meeting, to publish the above proceedings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1837.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citi-zens of color, held December 18th, pursuant to pub-lic notice, at the Presbyterian church, corner of Frankfort and William streets, to express their sympathy with the widow and ornhans of the late Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the meeting: Thomas Van Renselear, President; Henry Stout-

enburgh and Thornton Kendle, Vice-Presidents: Jacob Francis and William P. Johnson, Secreta-

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. T. Raymond, J. Richardson, S. E. Cornish, and T. S. Wright, and Messrs T. S. Sydney and James Fields. A letter was read by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, from the brother of the late Mr. Lovejoy. Several appropriate pieces were sung by the choir, conducted A collection was to

The following resolutions were unanimously dopted, and the benediction was pronounced by

of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, in the legal and constitutional defence of life, liberty, property, and the Freedom of the Press, JONA. NAYSON, Esquared as called to the Chair, and Dr. Jerome Harris and principles of the Abolitionists, whose steady are applied Sec.

Whereas, a citizen of this Union, Rev. E. P. bly sustained the private character of husband and ovejoy, has been MURDERED, by an armed mob, father, as well as the public one of philanthropist men were indicative of a mind and heart, that i

operty, and the freedom of speech and of the joy calls upon us, an oppressed people, to become more united in sentiment and effort, while two and Whereas, the awful and shameful spectacle has at a half millions of our brethren are dragging or ast been presented to the gaze of Heaven and life of misery and degradation in that most detestable Earth, of a freeman, murdered by his fellow-freemen, for the crime of loving liberty and hating slatest to brutes, but threatens slavery and death to those

who plead their cause.

Resolved, That among our rights, we hold none dearer than the freedom of speech and of the press;

Resolved, That a letter of condolence be for-warded to the widow, expressive of our wish, that

the God of the widow and orphan may support her mind through the hours of affliction and sorrow, and lead her to the contemplation of the time when the orrows of earth shall be exchanged for the joys of

Resolved, Thateve recommend a similar expressensived, That we be commend a similar expression of sentiments upon this event to our fellow citzens, in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Liberator, Colored American, Emancipator and Zion's Watchman.

SCHOOL IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER. Mr. Epiron,-Please insert the following, and

blige some of your friends.

At the commencement of the fall term, about the first of October last, the school at North-Bridge-water was made free to all youth of good reputation, rithout distinction of color. by the proprietor of the school, caused some discushe place, and the removal of some scholars from the school, and perhaps kept back some others who might have attended, under other circumstanschool, which has hitherto prospered, and moved on peaceably, has now to me opposition. The winter term has just commenced, and we hope our friends will not suffer the school to languish for want of good scholars, but fill

RIGHT AND WRONG IN BOSTON. Extracts from the Annual Report of the Boston Fema nti-Slavery Society, for 1837.

We often hear apologies for Mr. Garrison's harsh language. It is said, 'we must pardon the standard.' It is said, 'we must pardon to him who first raised this standard.' It is to f choice, then, that he calls gentlemen 'men stealers,' and 'traitors?' He has no choice—he is to do it, if such be his deliberate conviction. To say otherwise, is to recognise the divine rights of kings and priests. It is idle to prescribe the

Jersey and other states.

Mr. Calhoun spoke with contempt of the idea of arguing this question with the abolitionists, by sosphical necessity, that whenever a strong voice is heard crying through the wilderness of this world or reform, the man who gives it utterance will be which utterly disregards all law and constitution. tor reform, the man who gives it utterance will be hated that the same of the also, for his name's sake. Let them not strive to shake such odium. Their Savior left them the true be adopted, prohibiting the introduction of such perample, when he submitted to the baptism of the bold, uncompromising John; saying, thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness.

The debate then took a general character. Mr.

The year has been to us one of instructive experience in its bearings on the subject of religious lib-tience in its bearings on the subject of religious lib-erty:—one so linked to civil and personal liberty, among their constituents, and that it had been exerty;—one so linked to civil and personal liberty, that they cannot be separated. Our Society is cited by the course of Southern gentlemen in recomposed of women of every religious sect and of every shade of opinion. Thanks be to God, by whose appointment of circumstances it is we differ, on the District of Columbia, expressed his determination to go the course of the committee of the course of the committee of the committee of the course of he most entire toleration prevails.

perilled, if a single soul be cramped in the expreson of opinion, or hindered in pleading the slave's ause, because his plea is tinged, (as to be of any avail it ought to be,) with the coloring of his indi-vidual mind. We should be more deeply shocked, than one holding ultra peace principles, or not thinking the Sabbath an institution binding on Christians, should be, by the other members, con-sidered disqualified to promulgate anti-slavery prin-ciples, than if the same intolerance were practised on the representative of the most powerful sect. We shall none of us relinquish our individual reli-gious opinions—we shall none of us assume each ther's responsibilities.

on cause appears in a different vesture as presented by differing minds. One is striving o unbind a slave's manacles.—another to secure to secure the temporal well-being, and another, the spiritual benefit of the enslaved of our land. Some abor that the benefits, which they feel that they have derived from their own system of theology, may be shared by the bondman,—others, that the bondman may have light and liberty to form a sys-tion of the constitutional rig tem for himself. Some that he may be enabled to hallow the Sabbath day, by rest and religious obrervances,—some that he may receive wages for the labor of the other six. Some are forcibly urged to the work of emancipation, by the sight of scourged and insulted manhood, and others by the specta-

hearts are one.

The business of the anti-slavery societies has been to erect platforms, from which those who felt moved to do so, might preach deliverance. For ourselves, we shall never assume their personal respectivities. As leaves the preschied in the property of the memorial been respectful and proper, he would by no means object to receive it, but as it is ourselves, we shall never assume their personal respectivities. As leaves the property deliverance was, he could not consent, and therefore moved to ponsibilities. As long as they preach deliverance, will sustain them to do it, though they offend Unitarians, by speaking in the name of a triune God, Presbyterians by non-conformity in the matter of 'fate and free will,' or all the rest of the world, by non-conformity in general. The support which this consistent adherence to the principles of Chris-tian freedom, gives to the cause of Christian freedom, greater than any which can be afforded by gold, ver, or majorities. No one can much advance the cause, who has not mental perspective enough,

numbers. Among the perils of the slave, may now state of things. It was now to be determined be counted perils among false brethren. If we whether we were longer to remain in our present and sympathetic and unalterable constancy, the cause will degenerate under our eyes, from a principle into an institution—from a feeling into a very vitals of our Confederacy; he moved to lay creed—from a social worship of the God of righteous mercy, into a decent adhesion to an anti-slavery senator from Yt. that he would not oppose his taksociety. We must not for a moment see freedom ing up the subject at a future, day determined to a voice of earnest remonstrance. No idea of ex- he could prepare himself to do so. He believed the pediency should seal our lips. It is the TRUTH North were now sound in the doctrine, and would which is mighty. It is the only light; let us hold tup, then, and though we lack skill and logic, and the training of the schools, it will, notwithstanding.

Mr. Calhoun was neged to withdraw by calls from

hurch organization in play as a hindrance to our more strenuous exertion than when, in 1835, the

Mr. Clay of Ky. hoped Mr. Swift would withcause, and not as a neip, our situation cause for large in more strenuous exertion than when, in 1835, the freedom of the women of Boston was vilely bartered away in the merchant-thronged street. Our situation is as much more perilous now, as spiritual is more dreadful than temporal outrage. We have more dreadful than temporal outrage. We have means to strengthen and nourish our spirits but ntertaining and obeying the FREE spirit of God. its influences are like the manna of the Hebrew ojourners in the wilderness; and may not be hus anded like carthly sustenance.

RIGHT AND WRONG .- We have received from ittle band of philanthropists have had to contend, tators, and the floor with members of the He and notes the various steps they have taken towards the attainment of their object. It shows up in no ber of petitions on the same subject. Rejected. favorable light, the course pursued by the 'Clerical Abolitionists,' and their efforts to 'devise a sort of anti-slavery made casy.' It is written with spirit, taste and talent, and power is not 'sacrificed in seeking for holiday and lady terms.' The writer was evidently in carnest, and urged on by the force motion made yesterday by Mr. Adams, to refer all of her subject, expressed her ideas in words that the memorials, presented by himself and colleagues, tell.' From the Report it appears that there are at the late and present sessions, against the annex-32 Female Anti-Slavery Societies in Massachu-setts, who have raised, during the past year, Mr. Howard moved to refer them to the commithave raised, during the past year, \$1409.20 .- Norfolk Argus.

The New Organization proposed by the New England Spectator, will hardly succeed in getting many thorough abolitionists—especially 'evangelically or to the present time, being repeatedly called to code from abolitionist and if that paper continues to be understood that the Spectator is the organ of those at the head of the movement, and if that paper continues to lower down the standard as it has recently done. It recedes as rapidly from 'orthodoxy' as it does from abolitionism—Friend of Man.

Mr. A dams then spoke at length in support of his inotion, and went at large into a review of the whole subject of Texas, and its relations from 1830 order for irrelevancy of remark, both by the chair and by several members. Mr. A. objected to Mr. A topic were slaveholders. The calls to order that the special properties of the motion, and went at large into a review of the whole subject of Texas, and its relations from 1830 order for irrelevancy of remark, both by the chair and by several members. Mr. A. objected to Mr. A. objected to Mr. A. was ordered to take from abolitionism—Friend of Man.

- Boston Times.

U. S. CONGRESS.

In Senate. MONDAY, December 18.

Mr. Wall presented a memorial from sundry citizens of New Jersey, remonstrating against the an-nexation of Texas to this Union; and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Preston of S. C. rose, and remarking on the efforts of political fanatics to force this upon Congress, declared that he felt him lied to introduce a measure for the annexatio Texas to the Union; and he now gave notice that he would bring in such a measure. was then laid on the table.

was then laid on the table.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, offered a petition from sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Grundy moved to lay it on the table; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Clay, who wished to make a few remarks.

Mr. Clay then said, it was very manifest that the feeling on the subject of abolition in the district of Columbia, is extending in the public mind, and daily exciting more and more attention. His own opinexciting more and more attention. His own o t up well, that none may rejoice in its downfall. That Congress ought not to grant the prayer of for further particulars, inquire at the office of the these petitioners. He wished to inquire of Mr. these petitioners. He wished to inquire of Mr. Wall, and other senators from the states whence these petitions come, whether it is or is not on the increase? and whether the feeling was confined to abolition in the District of Columbia? or whether the feeling did not extend to other objects? Have not many been drawn into it by the idea that the

should shield a criminal from recognition as such, such as that committee are able to give.

Such a course, Mr. Clay thought, was we!l calcu-

To say otherwise, is to recognise the divine rights of kings and priests. It is idle to prescribe the lated to influence the public mind, and produce that the findinte fulness and all-sufficiency of Christ, who do not see that the epithet Christ-like, covers every variety of expression, from rending invective, to those words of gracous and gentle tenderness which men are wont to call womanly.

It is idle to take of 'leaders,' In the contest of morals with abuses, men are but types of princilled to take of 'leaders,' In the contest of morals with abuses, men are but types of princilled to take of 'leaders,' In the contest of ples. Does any one seriously believe that, if Mr. Garcison should take an appealing, protesting, backward step, abolitionists would fall back with him?

Mr. Calhoun spoke Mr. Clay thought, was we'l calculated to influence the public mind, and produce that tranquillity, harmony, and good feeling throughout the country, which are so much desired.

Mr. Wall replied, that the feeling in his state was strongly excited by the idea that the right of petition had been assailed by the course adopted in the last session, with respect to these memorials. He gave it as his opinion, that if these petitions were all received and referred to the Committee of petition had been assailed by the course adopted in the last session, with respect to these memorials. He gave it as his opinion, that if these petitions were all received and referred to the Committee of petition had been assailed by the course adopted in the last session, with respect to these memorials. He gave it as his opinion, that if these petitions were all received and referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia, and then been reported upon, it would have repressed the spirit in New Jersey and other states.

Mr. Calhoun spoke with contents of the last session, with respect to these memorials. He gave it as his opinion, that if these petitions were all received and referred to the Committee of the last session, with respect to these m

ometh us to fulfil all righteousness.

The debate then took a general character. Mr. Swift, and Mr. Prentiss of Vt., bore testimony that

we know that the cause of truth and freedom is subject in the committee or elsewhere. He hoped the petitions would be laid on the table.

mmittee and obtaining a report.

Mr. Strange, of N. C. opposed the reference.
e said he thought gentlemen were in error as to the cause of the increase of public feeling on the question, and contended for the right of the Senate reject the petitions in limine.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., replied, confirming the testimony of Messrs. Wall, Prentiss, and Swift, as to the increase of the abolitionists, and its cause. If you wish to make abolitionists, he said, just go on and pursue the course you have adopted. TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Swift presented the resolutions of the Leg-islature of Vermont, instructing the Delegation in Congress from that State, to urge upon Congress the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in the several territories, to prevent the trade between Some the severs States, to prohibit the same in new States er, and to oppose the annexa-

The document was a long and detailed exposi-on of the constitutional rights of Congress on all

the subjects therein contained.

Mr. Swift desired that the document be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. King of Ala. considered the paper in ques tion an infamous libel and insult to the whole South; he cared not for its source. It was an atcle of outraged womanhood and weeping infancy.
Some labor to preserve from torture the slave's a gross crime, and then clock themselves from pubody, and some for the salvation of his soul. Here ishment by their high authority. If, said he, it is a nent by their high authority. If, said he, it differences; nevertheless, our hopes and our disgrace to receive into our confederacy a people

Mr. Morris moved the yeas and nays.

By request, he afterwards withdrew the motion. Mr. Swift would never prove so recreant to his trust as to shrink from the performance of a duty, It was no party document, but the voice of the

whole State Mr. Calhoun deemed the present moment one rife with the deepest importance. A great step was about to be taken in the progress of events. to present what is common and questionable among it had come upon him wholly unexpected. I not prepared to act. He had never heard on the progression of prepared to act. The cause has received immense accessions of lature of Vt. He had long foreseen the present abor not with more and more diligence and fervor, state, or whether our blest and happy Union was to be freedom ing up the subject at a future, day determined to outraising do the same himself (if no one else did) as early as

orevail.

all parts of the Senate, but could not be prevailed.

When clergymen plead usage and immemorial upon to do so; he had fixed his resolution, and was determined to abide the result. The subject should not slumber longer without his voice being heard. The effect of this motion was discussed at

the performance of his duty.

Mr. King—Does the Senator allude to me? Mr. Swift-I allude to no one, but there have been threats that the effect of these petitions would tend to dissolve the Union.

Mr. Calhoun—Then he must mean me. Two o'clock.—Mr. Swift withdrew, and gave nofriend, the Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slatery Society, under the above title. It clearly and breibly points out the obstacles with which that ing was awful. The galleries crowded with spec-Mr. Swift subsequently presented a large num-

> House of Representatives. TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

tee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Adams then spoke at length in support of his

Mr. A. then asked leave of the House to proceed. The Florida war is now finished—that is the but pending the vote being taken, the objection was ord. It has been ended some six or eight times. withdrawn, and he concluded his remarks, amidst much confusion and excitement.

WEDNESDAY, Dec Mr. Adams having moved the reference memorials, presented by himself and his col from Massachusetts, on the subject of the tion of Texas to the Union, to a Select C. with instructions to report thereon; and Mr. ard of Maryland, having moved their references. the Committee of Foreign Affairstion now under consideration, he had st was with the consent and approbation

colleagues of the Massachusetts delegat House. They had all presented sign rials, numerously signed, containing to monstrance against the annexation of T Union, to those which he also had preson himself, they too had viewed this name Union, to th of the deepest consequence to the which involves even the integrity which this Confederacy is bo tion, in short, of the most deep, abidin interest to the whole American nation, Mr. A., in the face of this House, and of Heaven, I avow it as my solemn belief nnexation of an independent foreign P. this Government would, ipso facto, be a of this Union. And is this a subject for the liar investigation of your committee on affairs? Mr. A. thought it to be no part of ty of that committee to consider the subject of these memorials; to investigate that which a blow at the very vitals of the Government question involved was whether a foreign my (acknowledged as such, in a most unpreceded (acknowledged as such, in a most inpreced and extraordinary manner, by this Governmenation damned to everlasting fame' by the stitution of that detested system, slavery, and had once been abolished within its borders, at be admitted into union with a nation of freen For, sir, said Mr. A. that name, thank God, is ours! And is such a question as this, he inche asked, to be referred to the Committee on Fore

Mr. A. went on to remark, that the exact groun upon which the memorialists base their pr not yet officially known to the House. said that he had presented one hundred and me petitions upon this subject, signed by some to ousand persons, and that his colleage thousand persuase, sented, collectively, a still larger number; and might have referred to the fact that mag members, from other States, had also present similar memorials, on the same subject. His agues, he said, did not think it fitting to mov eference to a select committee of any others those petitions which they and he had presen therefore he had not done so. But the gr upon which the prayer of all of them was he were the same. Different reasons and argum may be adduced in support of them, severally, the different members offering them; but they had one object, and not one of them containing the which had the least possible connexion the foreign affairs of the country.

The people of the commonwealth of Masses
setts, who have addressed these memorials to

House, (continued Mr. A.,) have been der alarmed, by the prospect before them, in relation this subject. They have observed, with alarm this subject. They have observed, unmingled with terror, the recent ev affected with what they have conceived to be exceedingly equivocal course of the government ring the last, and, so far as it has gone, the ent administration, upon the affairs of Tr One strong reason of this remonstrance, on part of his constituents, arose from the fact tha nation now sought to be annexed to our own. its origin in violence and fraud; an impression no means weakened by the impulses given by late and present administrations to push o enseless and wicked war with Mexico. have seen the territory of that republic invathe act of the Executive of this government out any action of Congress; and they have conspirators against that republic coming her with members of our own government. A all these demonstrations case, they have heard the bold and unblushing tence, that the people of Texas were struggle freedom, and that the wrongs inflicted upon by Mexico had driven them into insurrection

reed them to fight for liberty!

The Chair remarked, that pending the quest nere reference, it was not in order to discuss ubject of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Adams resumed; and remarked, that the grounds of objection set forth in many of porials submitted to this House, is the sta that this nation of Texas originated in fra violence-and the gentleman from Maryland mands that this subject be referred to the mittee on Foreign Affairs! Why, sir, (den Mr. Adams) what would be the reply of that mittee to such an objection on the part of the orialists, if such a reference were made? W it not be, that with such an objection, they bading whatever? That, whether knaves, or rob thieves-with the character of that pe they had no concern whatever, in the inqu was their peculiar province to make! But it appear, he must say, to him, that when, if admit new state wou streams of our own country, the expedien such admission should be carefully inquired into, and an opportunity who make such allegations to prove them true.

There had been recent evidence (contin A.) afforded the country, as to the rea the insurrections in Texas. A citizen of Virg who for years has been appointed to office trust and profit under the last administrati just issued a pamphlet in this city, which ca found on sale at any bookstore, in which the a gives a copy of a letter written by himself in cember, 1830, to the President of the United Sta person now called President Houston city, disclose to himself, the author of the le Mexico-Texas. And whoever will read that [phlet will find, that what that letter then con as the disclosure of a scheme to be execu now a matter of history. It was written be at marked, in December, 1830, and discloses the ticulars of a conversation which detailed the of a conspiracy, since consummated against xico, to rob that government of t republic of Texas.

After this disclosure, (said Mr. A.) let gentle arise here and talk to us, sir, about Texans h ing for liberty !- about Texans driven to wrongs inflicted on them by the Reput

Mr. A. then inquired what were, in reality pretences upon which the disseverment from the Mexican Government was just said, that as early as 1824, the Legislat Republic of Mexico, to its eternal hor an act for the emancipation of slaves, abolition of slavery; and the only real group bellion against the Government of that Rethe part of Texas was that very decree: object of the insurrection, the revival of t ted system of slavery; and she had ac Constitution denying ever to her Legislate

the power of ever emancipating her slaves.

As a farther reason for not wishing to these memorials to the Committee on Forcifairs, Mr. Adams said he wished to speak refully a farther reason. fully of the gentlemen composing that but yet he must say that it was not con such a mar ser as to induce the belief that port would be in accordance with the wishes memorialists, with the presentation of whose tions his colleagues and himself had been of At the head of that committee is a get (Mr. Howard) who his, himself, a slave it was to be feared, who entertained a widely ent opinion, as to the morality of the institut slavery, from that held by the great mass responsible. memorialists. Mr. A. said h fear that that gentleman favors the a lieved that such were the sentiments of a major of the committee of which that gentleman and chairman, and to which he now proposes to relative

Independently of all he had said, Mr. A. more over contended that it was strictly conformable the parliamentary rule, when committees are 16 appointed to consider the prayer of memorialists, appoint a majority of such committee in fareful that prayer. This seemed to him as one of the it cidents of freedom of protition itself; and he contains cidents of freedom of petition itself; and he c ed the character of a committee thus ap with that of a packed committee; instance committee of ways and means of the House he remarked, could pass upon pe ple without so much as reading them in as had been scknowledged by the major which t committee in a publication, to which the tures were affixed in the papers of that day.

yet, sir, should be der consitto a com was prop. Maryland Mr. Ac ready for This me tiemen; country, Mr. L. Mr. Ada tion of reflect, he founded Mr. A Carolina Mr. I

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AY, Dec. 13.

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ams again alluded to the fact that six out Adams again alluded to the fact that six out of the committee on foreign affairs were iders; and he took it for granted that every of the House who was a slaveholder was or the annexation of Texas to the Union. easite involved a principle with these genfor its accomplisment was sought, not for institution of so much new territory to the but sea new butters to the tottering in at as a new buttress to the tottering in-

lavery. of South Carolina, here interrupted egare, of Sound strated against the reitera-ma, and remonstrated against the reitera-emarks, which, if the latter would but re-everred, would be acknowledged to be un-

d. on, and called the gentleman from South

Legare was understood to say, as he sat ist the time for this discussion had not yet bough it soon might, and advised the gen-rom Massachusetts that 'sufficient unto the

Rhet, of S. C., hoped the members of the would suffer the gentleman from Massachu-io praceed without interruption, and hear him this most extraordinary speech.

Adams proceeded, and repeated, that one great objection to the proposed reference was, that six nut of nine upon the committee were slaveholders, and were, therefore, not a proper committee ders, and were, therefore, not a proper committee for such a reference. They were in feeling and in interest committed in favor of that against which these memorialists remonstrated. He would say, with all respect to the two gentlemen from South Carolina (the most deeply slaveholding State in the Union) who had just taken their seats, that whether the discussion arise now or hereafter, was as innatural to him as it could be to them; it must And though it might for the present be de did not believe it would forever be smoth previous questions, motions to lay it upon the table, and all the other means and arguments by which the institution of slavery is wont to be sustained on that floor—the same means and arguments.

sustained on that floor—the same means and argu-ments, a spirit, which in another place have pro-duced marder and arson. Yes, sir, continued Mr. Adams, the same spirit which led to the inhuman marder of Lovejoy at Alton.

The Chair here interposed, and remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts was straying widely from the question of reference, which was

from the question of reference, which was intely under consideration. Prentiss, of Pennsylvania, sent a written mo-Mr. Fremus, of Femily was not read, the Speak-er declaring it to be at that time out of order. At the request of Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, it was with-

Mr. Sayder, of Illinois, asked the Chair if he should be permitted to reply to so much of the re-marks of the gentleman from Massachusetts as re-lated to the recent affair at Alton?

The Speaker decided that to what was said out order, it was not competent for any member to re-

Mr. Synder must, then, he said, call the gentleman from Massachusetts to order, and move that he take his seat.

Mr. Adams should do this when the sense of the

fouse indicated it to be their will.

The Chair decided that having been pronounced t of order by the Chair, and a motion made by a mber that he take his seat, according to the rules the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts

Mr. Rhett went on to make some remarks, expressive of the hope that the gentleman whom Mr Adams, as he alleged, had so gratuitously assaulted, might be allowed an opportunity to make a reply, when he was called to order by the Chair.

Mr. Adams said, in reply to the last observation that had failen from the Chair, that he would proceed without even so much as a whisper more in relation to the recent affair at Alton. He was pro-

The Speaker said, the gentleman from Massachu-

setts will take his seat.

Mr. Adams resumed his seat for a moment.

Mr. Boudon, rising to address the chair,

Mr. Adams rose, and asked by what decision he

been bidden to take his seat ! The Chair repeated what he had before said, and Adams then said: but I had said I would n

utter a whisper even to the winds, of what it had given the gentleman from Illinois so much uneasi-

the House; and to the House I appeal, and ask the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Bouldin claimed the floor. He had risen to dress the Chair, after the gentleman from Massa-osetts had resumed his seat. If there was to be appeal from the decision of the Chair, it should

been made before another member obtained The Speaker said that, strictly speaking, that as true; but the nature of the case seemed to re-are a more liberal construction of the usual rule,

h cases, Mr. Grennel put this question to the Chair: When gentleman makes a motion, the effect of which is permit him to proceed, is it not understood that motion involves the condition that he proceed

The Chair said certainly.
Mr. Adams declared that to have been his de-

d to order by the Chair.

10 yeas and nays being about to be called, 2 Snyder withdrew his objection, and 5 Alams proceeded. He said that, as there peared to be an indisposition on the part of a por-m of the House, to hear him farther upon this pc, at this time, he would abridge his remarks distant to a close. What he had said was inled to enforce the objections which he had sta-against the proposed reference of the memorials a Massachusetts to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, first, that the subject matter of those me-morials was not appropriately referable to that comttee; and secondly, that that committee was not, their, a properly instituted committee for such a erence, masmuch as six out of nine of the members composing it were already committed, by feelg and position, adversely to the object and prayer too petitioners. He had allowed himself, while of the petitioners. He had allowed himself, while in going these objections, to make some remarks upon the spirit manifested in this matter by gentlemen similarly committed, and by those sections of country to which help belong; and thence to argue against the propriety of the reference proposed by the member from Maryland. Nor was this objection, he contended, at all inconsistent with that respect which he practically away the gentlemen. post which he entertained toward the gentlemen pasing that committee, in every other point of

Mr. Adams urged a still farther objection to the opased reference, derived from the change which the tas special session of Congress, it had been, aght proper to make in the committee on foreign person that committee is and as if to make it and upon that committee was decidedly adverse to the prayer of these memorialists. Turce new members had been placed upon that committee; and, as if to make it. son paced upon that committee; and, as it to ask it will make emphatically a slave-holding mamittee, a gentleman from Virginia had been ake from the chair of another important committee, and placed upon this. For what, he would tak, was the alteration made? Whatever the moves, he must say it was to his mind, an additional he must say it was, to his mind, an additional by, as one of the representatives of the Massachusetts, he should not consent interests, as freemen, should be confided on that committee, besides the fact that and that committee, besides the lact that of an ewere slaveholding members, he ob-wished the same proportion of friends to the admin-sion had been placed. Perhaps not the identi-Man had been placed. Perhaps not the identiix before alluded to, but yet members ever
the to susport the admin stration in every and
is measure, be it what it may—consistent with
it sense of doty. Now, said Mr. A. it may be
ted, as indeed, in his section, it had been repeatit, that the President of the United States was
another the apparation of Toyas; and that it is a the annexation of Texas; and that it is a calanny to say that any prejudice in favor of measure had existence at the White House! seen such things in the public prints, and the official caner in this city. The Chair reminded the gentleman from Massa-

chiseits that he was straying from the subject im-mediately under the consideration of the House.

Mr. Adams would come back, and keep as nearly to the subject as he could. This he might be permitted to say, that he and his colleagues had seen, in reading the late message of the Executive, which took place at the time when Rome was steeped in slavery, at which the statues of Brutus and Cassius were not seen among the splendid array of statues of firends and relatives, which it was the custom to bear in the funeral processions of the great. And the historian remarks, that the absence of these who firends was more noticed by the people who witnessed the display, than the whole train which was present; and that the spectators of the scene, instead of admiring the magnificence of their tyrauts, were thinking only of the absent statues of Brutus and Cassius, the friends and advocates of freedom. St, I could not but reall this listorie incident as inversely applicable, when I saw in the late message of the Executive, so much allusion to the grievances of this government at the hands of Mexico, and literally not a single allusion to our relations with Texas.

The Chair observed that the message was not now under consideration.

Mr. Adams. The committee on foreign relations

Mr. Adams. The committee on foreign relations

This, however, was the least exciting part of the notice of the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Adams. The committee on foreign relations.

on, and it will be time enough for the Chair to

ecide it when it arises.

Mr. Adams remarked, that did he not know what the unfitness of the committee on foreign affairs to act upon these memorials, by reason of the fact that so much of the message as relates to the affairs of Mexico would of course be referred to that commit-tee. But under the decision of the Chair, he should reserve what he had to say farther on that point ntil the mouths of members inclined to advocate ne cause of freedom upon that floor should be pernitted to be opened more widely : if, indeed, there

was any hope that that time would ever arrive.

Mr. A. remarked, in closing, that he did not wish e parliamentary rule in such cases to be strictly bserved in this sentence, in the appointment of a nover of a select committee to be chairman of that unmittee, should the motion he had made prevail. But he did claim that the chairman and the majority should be favorable to the petitioners. This he onsidered it was his right to claim, as parliamen-

considered it was his right to caim, as pariamentary practice of long standing. He did not ask for a great majority, but simply a bare majority.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, said he did not rise to discuss the motion immediately before the House. He regretted that the gentleman from Massachusers. He regretted that the settle had gone so much at length, and in such a manner, into the merits of a question not yet before that body.—He felt no excitement at what he had just been listening to, though the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman were calculated to produce such feelings. He had risen merely to make the motion he had indicated his intention of make the motion he had indicated his intention of make the motion he had indicated his intention of make the motion he had indicated his intention of make the motion he had indicated his intention of memorials relating to slavery and the session before last.

An address to the people of the United States was talked of; and it is probable that such a per will be prepared and published. Some of the motion of the session before last. etts had gone so much at length, and in such a ment of Mr. John M. Patton, of Virginia, to offering yesterday, and he should give his reasons, very briefly, for that motion.

All these memorials are merely negative. They

All these memorials are merely negative. They do not ask for any action of this House upon any matter yet before it, but simply, that the propriety of an act, not now proposed to be done, be referred to a committee of this House. There was, clearly, no need, at present, of any such reference as was proposed. The Republic of Texas had attempted at knowledge of these gentlemen, I feel warranted in saying, they will present an upbroken front in proposed. The Republic of Texas had attempted to open a negotiation for admission to the Union, with this government, which overture was declined on the ground of our relations with Mexico. This government had percentrally refused to do any thing whatever upon the matter. Nothing had been done, or had been proposed to ba done, in Congress, upon the subject. No memorial in favor of such a measure had ever been before this House.

No reference of any such subject had been made. No reference of any such subject had been made to a committee, nor had any committee to consider

raying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade the District of Columbia, was called up by Mr.

Mr. Slade addressed the House, at some length, Mr. Slade addressed the House, at some length, on the subject of the prayer of the memorial, and the reception of petitions. He expressed his regret that there was so strong a disposition on the part of the House to suppress debate on this subject—to the House to suppress debate on this subject—to the thouse to suppress debate on this subject—to the proceeded to suppress debate on this subject—to the proceeded to say—Calhoun would be glad to be put it under the ban of Congress. But the people had determined that it should be discussed, not-withstanding the prohibitions of our rulers. The withstanding the prohibitions of our rulers. The system of exclusion was regulated with perfect. system of exclusion was regulated with perfect

what he was doing. To do so for the sake of the north—for the sake of that peace which we all so highly prized. If it was true, as he had declared, highly prized. If it was true, as he had declared, that such an inexpressible spirit existed on this question in the north, he would assure the gentleman that that spirit would encounter one fully as stubborn, and that when the gauntlet was thrown down, that the south would be prompt to take it up. He maintained that we should find more in favor of slavery in the Christian doctrines than against it.—
Taking it up as a mere speculative question, there was nothing in Christianity which justified the principles of abolition. He could not, with his fame and his family and his constituents in view, listen here to the daily aggressions upon the feelings and peace and character of the southern people.

Mr. Slade said he could appreciate the gentle-

The House was here in great confusion. A half Mr

diametrically adverse to, as the recently fashionable phrase is, it is decidedly 'antagonistical' to the prayers of these memorialists.

The Chair again reminded Mr. A. that the message not having been referred, the connexion attempted to be shown between any portion of its contents and the present motion of reference was too far-fetched to be in order.

Mr. Adams. But suppose these memorials were against a war with Mexico; would it not be in order to discuss that part of the message relating to that subject, upon the question of reference?

The House was here in great confusion. A half dozen members rose upon the floor, calling and being called to order. Mr. Rhett said that the southern delegation would meet in the District of Columbia committee room, at three o'clock.

Mr. Slade begged permission to go on in order.

Mr. McKay of N. C., ca'led him to order, and the seed the rules of the House, and must take his seat. His motion 'to be permitted to proceed in order' was, however!

The House was here in great confusion. A half dozen members rose upon the floor, calling and being called to order. Mr. Adams of the District of Columbia committee room, at three o'clock.

Mr. Slade begged permission to go on in order.

Mr. McKay of N. C., ca'led him to order, and the seed the rules of the House, and must take his seat. The Ex-President, having finished all he wished to say, did sit down.

The Clair against a dozen members rose upon the floor, calling and being called to order. Mr. Adams of the District of Columbia committee room, at three o'clock.

Mr. Slade begged permission to go on in order, and the rules of the House, and must take his seat. The Ex-President, having finished all he wished to suppose these down.

The Clair against a decident the colorest to stop; and his clear, high and impassioned ever!

Mr. Adams of Mrs. A that the consection of the rules of the House, and the president permission of the rules of the House, and the rules of the House, and the president permission of the rules of the House, and t

the composition of the House was, he would appeal from the decision of the Chair. He considered it members in the committee room, to request the attendance of all the members representing the in-

terests of the South.

The House then adjourned.

The House then adjourned.

P. S. Mr. Slade's petition for the abolition of slavery in the district was accompanied with instructions to report a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The report made his remarks in order, and hence the reason why he was not called to order with success.

Afr. Catherine dection shall be liad thereon.

Mr. Patien then moved that the rules be suspended, so as to enable him to offer the resolution.

Mr. Cushman, of N. H., demanded the ayes and nocs, which were ordered, and the rules were suspended by a vote of 135 years, and 60 nays.

When the moved of Mr. Biston then moved that the rules be suspended by a vote of 135 years, and 60 nays. he was not called to order with success

Proceedings of the Southern Members.

The meeting of the southern members was appointed at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The attendance at that hour was very large.
All the senators from the slaveholding, states, except Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton, and most of the rep-

resentatives, were present.

Several propositions were made and discussed; and able and animated speeches were made by Messrs Calhoun, Preston, Rives and Crittenden, from the Senate, and Messrs Wise, Menifee, Calborn of Verside at these

noon of Ky, and others.

The result of the deliberations was the appoint-

'scenes' were quite exciting towards the close-the meeting did not adjourn till after 11 o'clock. Mr. Patton presided as chairman.

No reference of any such subject had been made to a committee, nor had any committee to consider it been appointed.

The Chair insisted on the rule.

Mr. Adams. And does the Speaker, when a member is out of order, peremptorily bid him to take his seat?

The Chair again explained the requisition of the wile, and the duty of the Speaker to enforce it.

Mr. Adams. But there is certainly an appeal to the flouse 1 appeal, and ask the reas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Busidin claimed the floor. He had risen to didress the Chair, after the gentleman from Massa-God that thou wert both almost and altogether such as we are, except these bonds?'

there men. In the first place, when the meeting and its members were fresh from the excitement

the moved to lay the pending motions of reference on the table.

Mr. Rhett and Mr. Dawson appealed to Mr. Wise to withdraw his motion, to enable them to make some reply to what had fallen from Mr. Adams.

Mr. Wise insisted upon his motion, as the only proper course to be taken in the present position of the subject.

Mr. Grennell, of Massachusetts, demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and being taken, stood as follows:

Yeas—127.

Nayz—68.

So the motion of Mr. Wise was agreed to, and the whole subject ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The memorial heretofore presented by Mr. Slade, from certain citizens of Clarksburgh, in Vermont, seven as well as the motion of an excitement and its members were fresh from the excitement and its member and its members were fresh from the excitement fresh considerate enough not to appoint Mr. Calhoun on their considerate enough not to appoint Mr. Calhoun on their considerate enough not to a

seen, in our disagreements, the unconquerable attachment of all the South, with the exception of one or two men in South Carolina, to the Union.'—
'Why?' said the friend. A slaveholder then columbia; let the Capitol be given to the free netgrees, the District of Columbia be sacked, and sunk. I shall never give up the Union but with my life.'—
He proceeded to say—Calhoun would be glad to be received, and that no further action whatever are referred, and that no further action whatever.

rstem of exclusion was regulated with perfect ern men to the Union, we do it with pride an pleasure; but at the same time with the full extension.

He was amazed at this, considering the great pectation that the Abolitionists will take encountered to the union, we do it with pride an pleasure; but at the same time with the full extension. mportance of the subject, and the great number of agement therefrom to press their measures with ntelligent and independent citizens who were the nectitioners.

The question with them seems to be, what is the extreme point to He moved that the petition be referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a bill for the abolition of slave-ther; their fury for Abolition having brought them

The annexed sketch of the scene which took place in the House, just before the passage of Mr. Patton's resolution, is from a correspondent of the Baltimers Patrick.

stituents to present their views on this subject.

Mr. Legare moved that the House adjourn, which motion the speaker pronounced out of order, as Mr. S. had the floor.

Mr. Slade went on to discuss the abstract question of slavery, and to prove that it was a violation of the laws of God and the principles of the constitution of the laws of God and the principles Mr. Slade went on to discuss the abstract question of slavery, and to prove that it was a violation of the laws of God and the principles of the constitution. He was still on the floor when this despatch was closed.

EXCITING SCENE.

After the above letter was closed, the following truly ridiculous and extraordinary proceedings took place in the House.

Mr. Dawson of Georgia, twice asked permission to reply to some severe remarks made by Mr. S., but he refused to yield the floor. Here Mr. Legare, much

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

now under consideration.

Mr. Adams. The committee on foreign relations will, of course, have the subject of our relations with Mexico before it; and my objection to the reference proposed by the gentleman from Maryland are strengthened by the consideration. The annexation of Texas and the proposed war with Mexico are one and the same thing, though expressed in different forms. Now, the message is diametrically adverse to, as the recently fashionable phrase is, it is decidedly "antagonistical" to the

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Patton, of Va. rose, and asked leave to offer a resolution to the effect that all petitions, memorials, and other papers referring to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade—or the purchasing, selling, and transferring of slaves in the states and territories of the United States had been stated. manded. A motion was also manded the yeas and mays.

Mr. Adams of Mass., demanded the yeas and mays.

The House seconded the call, and the result was 106 in favor of adjournment, and 65 against it.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. at this moment appeared in the hall, having been selected by the Southern members in the committee room, to request the atmembers in the committee room, to request the atmembers in the states and territories of the United States, be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or referred, and that no faulter action shall be had thereon.

When the same of Mr. Biddle, of Pa. was called, he asked if the question was debateable. The Speaker said, if the motion to suspend the ale prevailed, it would be debateable.

Mr. Biddle then voted in the affirmative.

After a scene of great excitement, the call for previous question was sustained by a large ma-Mr. Calhoun, of Mass., demanded the aves and

oes on the question, 'Shall the main question be ow put?' which was decided—Ayes 129; noes 60. The question was then put on the adoption of the esolution, and the ayes and noes were ordered.

The roll having been called, Mr. Adams rose,

and with great emphasis protested against the resolution as 'a violation of the Constitution of the United States,' &c. and asked that his answer ight be inserted on the journal. The chair said this was out of order.

Mr. Adams then asked that the journal might show he had made the request; and also show what reply was made by the chair. This was ordered.

The resolution was adopted, year 122, nays 74. After the result was announced, Mr. Adams re-marked that his name did not appear on the list of

Yeas and nays, nor his reply.

The Speaker—Call the gentleman from Mass.

Mr. Adams—I have answered, sir, and I wish to ply to you on the Journal. He made that motion, but the Speaker pronounc-

ed it out of order. the resolution admits the right of petition on this subject, said, though he had not voted, he wished his constituents to know he was here.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22. Mr. Adams said he perceived in the reading of the Journal, that his answer to the call of his name did not appear.

The Speaker said the gentleman did not answer

yea or nay to his name.

Mr. Adams further remarked that he had requested his motion to insert the answer, to be inscribed, with the answer, in the Journal; and this request

writing, as follows: 'To insert after the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution relative to abolition petitions the following: the name of Mr. Adams being called, he answered—I hold this resolution to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, the right of my constituents to pe-

referred, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

Yeas-Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton,

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Broadhead, Bruyn, Buchanan, John Calhoun, Cambreleng, Wm. B. Campbell, John Campbell, Timothy J. Carter, Wm. B. Carter, Casey, Chapman, Cheatham, Ciley, Claborne, Cleveland, Clowney, Coles, Craig, Crockett, Cushman, Deberry, DeGraff, Denrus, Dromgoole, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, Fry, J. Garland, J. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Hammond, Harlan, Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Hoit, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, Wm. H. Hunter, J. Jackson, Wm. C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Kenble, Klingensmith, Lawler, Legare, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, J. M. Mason, Martin, Maury, May, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, McKim, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Muhlenberg, Murray, Noble, Palmer, Parker, Peton, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petriken, Phelps, Pope, Pratt, Prentiss, Reily, Rencher, Robertson, Patton, Paynter, Pennyoseker, Petriken, Paeips, Pope, Pratt, Prentiss, Reily, Rencher, Robertson, A. II. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Shields, Snyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stanly, Stewart, Stone, Taltaferro, Taylor, Thompson, Titus, Turney, Underwood, Vail, Wagener, Wecks, John White, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams, Jared W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Christoffer H. Williams, Val. 199 Christopher II. Williams, Yell-122.

here to the daily aggressions upon the feelings and peace and character of the southern people.

Mr. Slade said he could appreciate the gentleman's feelings on this subject, and he respected them, while he did not symnathize with them. He would yield to his request in a personal matter, but in this one, he was bound by his duty to his constituents to present their views on this subject.

Mr. Legare moved that the House adjourn, which motion the speaker pronounced out of order, as Mr.

Mr. Legare moved that the House adjourn, which motion the speaker pronounced out of order, as Mr. Miligan, Mathias, Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Parmenter, Patterson, Peck, Phillips, Potts, Pottor, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Shef-

BOSTON.

PREDAT. DEC. 20.

Great Uprour in Congress-the Right of Petition again denied to the People- the U. S. Constitution violated afresh-Northern Representatives gagged in dehale-Withdrawal of the southern delegation from the House.

For the eventful scenes which have transpired in both houses of Congress, within the last fortnight, we refer our readers to the preceding columns. Room for comment we have not-room we need not. It is enough that the Constithat the People of the North no longer can exercise the sa-cred Right of Petition—that their Representatives are gag-ged in debate by the hand of violence! If this be not a viral dissolution of the Union, what is ! What remains to be done ? Let remonstrances against these unconstitutions ets be instantly forwarded to Congress from every city, wn, village and hamlet, calling upon that body to rescine them forthwith. Or if the people are ready to be trodden under foot by tyranny, let them not move hand or foot.

BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. I .- JANUARY, 1838. ne the appearance of this new Quarterly, as an

ndication of the upward tendencies of the popular mind to niversal freedom and equality, and as an auxiliary in the use of intellectual, social and moral regeneration-at once brave, magnanimous, catholic in its spirit, full of rugged sound sense and hearty vitality. In bestowing this praise, we refer to its object and scope, prospect.vely, as well as to the articles which occupy its first number, which are all worthy of a critical perusal, and written in lively, intelligible language. This Quarterly fills an important hiatus in American literature. The common brotherhood—THE PEOPLE—have had no organ like this Review; none in which the tree spirit of individual, universal man could speak out in its own phraseology, and according to its own perception of truth. For what is the North American Review? It is afraid of Humanity; its sympathies, regards and affinities cluster around the educated, the refined, the aristocratic; its philosophy is circular selfishness; its equality, the spirit of caste; its republicanism, a torpid abstrac-tion. It is not only tolerant but familiar toward Free Discussion, in the established triumphs of the past; but in the present and ever multiplying conflicts of that mighty Victor with the giant crimes of the age—with Error, Oppression, and Human Infallibility—it takes no pleasure, and gives no aid. The American Quarterly Review has not been more serviceable in the cause of the people. The Christian Examiner, though comparatively freer in its tone, and bolder in its speculations, wears the features of a sect, and lacks moral courage. A new monthly periodical has been started at Washington, called 'The United States Magazine and Democratic Review,' which assumes a party aspect, though it professes to be imbued with the spirit of liberty. The obect of the Boston Review is not to favor any sect or party, as such. It is 'devoted to Religion, Politics, Philosophy, and general Literature, and is open to the free discussion of all topics of general and permanent interest by any one who is able to write with spirit, ability and earnestness, in good temper and in good taste.' This is both manly and liberal. The articles in the first number are-I. Introductory Remarks, by the Editor; pithy, independent, characteristic II. Christianity before Abraham; being an attempt to show that Christianity was not an Original Revelation with Jesus, nor a System of Theological Doctrines, properly so called III. Whittier's Poems; a fine tribute to the genius and heart of this poet, which we shall transfer to our columns. 'He is a living answer,' says the reviewer, 'to the accusation that this country can produce no genuine poet. In the volume before us, there is poetry, as true, and of its kind, as lofty as ever burst from the soul of man.' IV. Democracy; totty as ever ourst from the soil of min. 17. Democracy; as a whole, a very discriminating and excellent delineation of the rise and progress of Liberty. We have read the article with uncommon pleasure. The last two pages of it, however, are not worthy of a true, uncompromising reformer-but we have not room for our criticisms. V. Bacon's Poems; a commendatory notice. VI. Philosophy and Common Sense; an article replete with both. VII. Emerson's Phi Beta Kappa Oration; fresh and elastic in the tone of

the review. Literary Notices.

The Boston Quarterly Review is published by Benjamin H. Greene, 124, Washington-street. Each number will contain 128 octavo pages, making up a volume in a year of 5.2 pages. Terms \$3 per annum, payable in advance. We commend the work to the patronage of the friends of Progress and Mankind. Its editor (O. A. Brewnson) is a man f large capacity, great industry, and generous spirit.

SIMULTANEOUS COMMEMORATION.

Friday last, the 22d instant, (the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers,) was the day recommended by the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, for the holding of simultaneous meetings throughout the country, to commemorate the tragical death of the western advocate of civil and religious liberty, Elijah P. Lovejoy. A public meeting was held in this city in the evening, at the Marlboro' Chapel, which was attended by a truly sympathizing and highly intelligent audience. The proceedings were full of the deepest interest. Prayer was offered by Mr. Fitch. Mr. Phelps then gave the details of Mr. Lovejoy's history, as more particularly connected with the riots in St. Louis, and the mournful tragedy at Alton. He was followed by Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Ellis Gray Loring, O. A. B ownson, and Mr. Choules of N. Bedford. The speeches of Messrs. Phillips, Quincy and Brownson elicited frequent and hearty expressions of approbation, and but one mind seemed to animate the whole assembly. Great disappointment was felt at the absence of Mr. Stanton, who was expected to address the meeting. We have a large portion of the proceed-ings in type, but are compelled to defer their publication until next week. A collection of forty-six dollars was taken up for the benefit of Mrs. Lovejoy and famiy, in addition to what had been previously contributed for that laudable object. This meeting was held be the Massachusetts A. S. Society, Francis Jackson, the President, in the chair. Application was made by the Managers for the use of the Salem-street (Mr. Towne's) meeting-house, but it was refused.

CLERICAL. The Worcester Palladium contains a re port of the proceedings of the recent Convention of Min-isters for Worcester County, on the subject of slavery, occupying more than six columns. The moral dark ness in which many of these ministers grope is seen in the fact, that, after three days' discussion, the Convenion was unable to agree upon any form of opinions respecting a system of adultery, robbery and soul murder, alled slavery! No wonder Congress is not better prepared to argue this matter. An adjourned meeting of the Convention is to be held in Worcester on the 16th January, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE FAIR. The particulars of the Ladies Anti-Slavery Fair in this city, will be prepared for our next number. Upwards of eight hundred dollars were reeived, (a large sum in these hard times,' and in this pro-slavery city,) for the various useful and ornamental rticles which were offered for sale. The Fair was held in the Marlboro' Chapel, the only suitable place that could be obtained in Boston! Applications for undry halls were made in vain. The object to be promoted was, the peaceful deliverance of those who are pining in bondage-not to dance or sing-and thereore this refusal.

MONTHLY CONCERT. There seems to be a revival of sterest in this Concert for the deliverance of those in slavery. Lyceum Holl was compactly filled on Monlay evening. Excellent remarks were made by Mr. Himes, and Messrs. Russell and Alexander of Lynn. Letters from Alton and Washington were read, &c.

Omissions. Among other articles excluded from our columns this week for want of room, are Letters from our friends Sarah M. Grimke, Lewis Tappan, and Samuel J. May, on the subject of Peace as connected with the murder of Mr. Lovejoy-a review of Dr. Channing's Letter to the Abolitionists, by G. B.-J. C. W.-Pro-ceedings of the Woburn, New-Rowley, East Fallowfield (Pa.) and other Anti-Slavery Societies, ' toe numeous to mention.'

PEACE. Whipple & Damrell, 9 Cornhill, have jus printed in a neat form, ' Dialogues between Frank and William, illustrating the principles of Peace, -- republished with additions, from the Youth's Cabinet. The first dialogue is on quarrels; the second on self-defence; the third on war; the fourth on preparation for war the fifth on connection with the war system. These are all written with great simplicity and clearness of style, and are thoroughgoing in principle. Parents canot find a better new year's gift for their children.

LIBERATOR, VOL. VIII. The eighth volume of the Liberator commences January, 1838. From that time, the terms will be TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE, or THREE DOL-LARS in six months from the time of subscribing. But in all cases, the publisher would prefer payment in advance, to any increase of price. The paper will depend entirely on its subscribers for support, having no aid from any society.— From the commencement of the paper, it has been a pecuni-ary burden to the publisher. It is now confidently believed, that its friends will cheerfully comply with the above terms, and make exertions to extend its circulation, at the commencement of the new volume. When it is remembered that this paper is nearly all filled with reading matter, and that it derives very little support from advertisements, it will be perceived that its terms are lower than those of the religious papers of Boston. Has it not friends enough to give it a liberal support?

eral support ? All Anti-Slavery agents and officers of Anti-Slavery ocieties, in any part of the United States, are hereby com nissioned to act as agents for the paper; and their receipts, for money received, will be considered valid by the publisher. It is very desirable to have local agents in varie of the country, and to have a list published in the paper. All who are willing to act as such, are respectfully requested to forward their names to the publisher, as soon as practicable. ISAAC KNAPP.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County Anti-Slave-Society, North Division, will be held in Westminster, on Wednesday, the 10th of January next, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business that may come before the Society. There will be public address-es given in the afternoon. A delegation from the parent ciety is expected to be present on the occasion.

CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT, TAKE NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Windham County A. S. Society, will be held in Chaplin meeting-house, Tuesday, January 9th, 1838, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members of the ociety, and the public generally, are invited to attend with out further notice. Business of importance is to be transacted. Able advocates from abroad are expected to be present.

GEORGE W. BENSON, Cor. Sec. Brooklyn, Ct. Dec. 16, 1837.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has consented to act as Agent for the Lib-erator in the city of New-York, for the present, and will endeavor to turnish subscribers with their papers on Saturday the same week of their publication, hoping thereby to give

general satisfaction.

Any person wishing information concerning the paper, will please call at No. 157, William-street. THOMAS VAN RAENSLAER, Agent. New-York, Dec. 15, 1837.

A school for young ladies and gentlemen will be opened, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils can be btained, in which will be taught the elementary branches of English, including Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, and the Latin and Greek Languages. The terms and place can be ascertained by application to the Anti-Slavery or Liberator office, if not mentioned in a future ad-

Boston, Dec. 15.

THOMAS PAUL.

The Walpole Anti Slavery Society will meet at Walpole centre, on Tuesday evening, January 2, 1838, at 6 o'clock. In address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Driver. 37- The society would be happy to have the attendance of ny agent of the American or Massachusetts Society.

HIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The next quarterly meeting of this society will be at Reading, at Rev. Mr. Picket's meeting-house, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1838, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Town societies are requested to send delegations, and the friends f the cause generally are invited to attend.

U. C. BURNAP, Secretary.

Lowell, Dec. 20, 1837.

NOTICE. The Rev. John W. Lewis, Agent of the New-England Calored Temperance Society, will give a Lecture on the sub-January 7th, 1838, in the Baptist church, Belknap-street. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The public and friends f the cause are respectfully invited to attend. Boston, Dec. 28, 1837.

ADELPHIC UNION. Lecture before the Adelphic Union for Tuesday evening next, by Mr. Campbell—subject Physical causes

the difference of color among the Human Race. Account of money received into the Treasury of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, from Dec. 5 to 25. W. S. Jinnings, Plymouth A. S. Society, by Wm. P. Ripley, Waltham A. S. Society, by Wm. Brown, Treas-urer for the American A. S. Society, Union A. S. Society-Weymouth and Braintree, by E. Richards, 25 00 Boston Female A. S. Soc. by Treasurer June 14, 200 00

Worcester A. S. Society, by A. A. Phelps, A friend in Worcester, Millbury A. S. Society, New-Ipswich A. S. Society Collection at Waltham, Gardner A. S. Society, on pledge \$50, do. Lady in Leicester, by S. L. Gould, Boston Female A. S. Sec. balance pledge \$1000, Lynn A. S. Society, by Wm. Bassett, balance

of pledge, New Worcester A. S. Society, pledge made at Worcester, by D. H. Bundy, Haverhill A. S. Society, pledge made at annual meeting, Danvers A. S. Society, by Isaac Winslow, wburyport A. S. Society, on pledge of \$100, by A. Stanwood, Further Contributions for Mrs. Lovejoy.

Providence Female A. S. Soc. by H. L. Truesdell,

L. C. Pratt, South Weymouth, Lowell A. S. Soc. by W. S. Merrill, Treasurer, Collection taken up at the Marlboro' Chapel, evening Dec. 22, 46 27

few friends in New-Bedford, by T. C. Taber, HENRY G. CHAPMAN, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.

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LETTERS.

A. Bigelow, S. Blanchard, Benjamin Allen, George Pegler, Jedediah Johnson, S. A. Cuaningham, Lydia C. Pratt, N. Southard, Austin Johnson, L. Myrick, Abel W. Copelaud, Jane Knapp, A. Harris, E. Putnam, Esq., David Hartwell, Rev. J. L. Sinclair, Thomas Henson, John Mc-Crillis, Charles Stearns, Emerson Paine, B. Wilmarth, George L. Le Row, G. S. Smith, C. B. Martin, W. A. Arold, Joseph McClure, Elias Smith, Augustus Moulton & Co., B. Colman, Joseph Post, Thomas Hill, Wm. H. Burkeigh, Cyrus McNerly, Abner Libbey, C. E. Shepard, Samuel S. Green, P. M., Charles Marriott, Elisha Hanson, Nilson Pickett, A. Baer, jr. James Fulton, jr.

Lydia C. Pratt \$5, Augustus Moulton & Co. 1, John S. rown 2, L. Myrick 2, Isaac Austin 3, Jane Knapp 2, Cyrus McNerly 3, David Thomas 2 50, Susan Marriott 2 50 cia Marriott 2 50, Charles Marriott 2 50, Maria Marriott 2 50, John McBrillis 2 50, Simon Barnard 2 50, A. Robson, jr. 2 50, Dr. B. Fussell 2 50, Jotham Sexton 5, James Dennis 2 50, George Russell 2 50, Nilson Pickett 3, Emer-

REMITTANCES.

It is a secret both in nature and state that it is safer to hange many things than one. -- LORD BACON. By Ends. You must not impose, nor lord it ever my faith; leave me to my liberty, and let me go with you.

Christian. Not a step farther, unless you will Do in what propound, as we.—Bunyas.

RIGHT AND WRONG IN BOSTON, NO. 3. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ISAAC KNAPP, 25 Cornhill, 'Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, with a Skelch of the Obstacles thrown in the way of Emaneipation by certain Clerical Abolitionists and Advocates for the subjection of Woman, in MDCCC XXX VIII.'

TEMPERANCE AGENCY.

TEMPERANCE AGENCY.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Rev. John W. Lewis, is appointed the legal agent of the New-England Colored Temperance Society, and will make a tour through New England for the purpose of lecturing on the subject of temperance, and the moral improvement of the colored people, and of organizing auxiliary societies to the Parent Society. We hope that all the friends of the cause of temperance will aid our worthy agent in his endeavors to make known the object and intentions of the New-England Society, object and intentions of the New-England Society.

THOMAS COLE, Cor. Sec. of the N. E. Societye

From the National Enquirer. SONNETS.

REV. E. P. LOVEJOY, Murdered by a mob at Alton, Illinois, Nov. 7th, 1837.

Oh, nobly hast thou fallen, in the fight Of holy Freedom, and thy name shall be Henceforth the watchword of the good and free, Whose hearts are nerved to battle for the Right! In the dark days before us-'mid the night Of a stern tyranny, we'll think of thee, Martyr of God! and strike for Liberty With no unwavering faith and arm of might Not unavenged, Oh brother! shall thy blood Sink in the ground! its voice shall upward ring, A fearful cry to wake the slumbering, Reaching the ear of an avenging God! And millions, roused, shall pledge upon thy grave Death to oppression! Freedom to the slave!

THE WIFE OF LOVEJOY

And thou, devoted Wife! who nobly stood With martyr-zeal, and in the strength sublime Of a fond heart, withstood the men of crime Who sought, with fiend-like rage, thy husband's blood-Bereft of earthly hope, and in the flood Of a dark sorrow overwhelmed, what now For thee remains? Submissively to bow And own the chastening of a Father's rod God help thee, broken Heart! thy sacrifice Is mighty, but it shall not be in vain-His blood !- thy tears !- they shall not sink, like rain Unnoted to the ground-from freemen's eves The scales are falling-and this wo shall be

111. TO THE SAME. Joy !- that through this thy fearful suffering Deliverance for the captive shall be wrought ! The chain is snapped that bound the indignant thought man breasts too long-and men will fling Fear from their spirits as they think of thee, And strike for freedom till the earth be free For a stern purpose thou art set apart By this most bloody baptism! 'mid d

Then bear thou up, and gird around the heart

The ransom of a people ! Joy, in grief, for thee !

Strength for their sake who now are fatherless Lean upon God, and linger yet awhile And from thy desolation thou shalt see The dawning of the day of Jubilee, on the freed earth shall bask in heaven's reviving smile

> IV. THE BEREAVED.

Murder bath made ye orphans ! The kind hand That would have been a blessing to your youth, Guiding your footsteps in the path of truth, Is powerless in the grave. A stricken band Around your mother silently ye stand, Watching with wondering eyes the faded cheek That tells of grief the lips can never speak. Earth unto you hath been a fairy land Tinted with beauty, and enrobed with flowers, And like the laugh of childhood, the glad hours Went by with pleasant music. Wo! that now Sorrow's first bitter lesson should be taught, Casting a shadow o'er your infaut thought, And chasing sunshine from your furrowless brow!

TO THE SAME.

Not yet, poor orphans! Oh, ye know not yet The depth of your bereavement. Is he there Amid the household band, whose voice, in prayer, Went unward tervently? The board is setent, around your frugal meal ye gather-Why comes he not-the husband and the father Ye know with grief your mother's eye is dim, That her strong heart with agony is breaking-Yet, half-expectant, do ye wait for him Who sleeps the sleep that knoweth not of waking ! Be his high virtues yours—his noble soul— His quenchless love of freedom—so his name Shall be to you a beritage of fame, For prouder gleams not upon Glory's scroll!

THE FAREWELL Ween-for a brother fallen !- weep for him

Who first hath found a glorious martyrdom ! Ween for the broken Heart !- the desolate hom Whose light of gladness is forever dis Who of us, next, on Slavery's bloody altar Shall meet his doom ? Thon only knowest, God ! Yet will we tread the path our brother trod, Trusting in thee! Our spirits shall not falter Amidst the darkness of the coming strife, Though drunk with agony the soul should reel! Here, Lovejoy ! on thy bloody grave we kneel, And pledge anew our fortune-honor-life-All-for the slave! Farewell !- thy rest is won !

One tear for thee !---then, strengthened, press we on ! Philadelphia, Nov. 28th, 1837.

Had the following lines been written for the martyred Lovejoy, they could not have been more appropriate.

THE BATTLE-FIELD. BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Once this soft turf, this visulet's sands. Were trampled by a hurrying crowd, And fiery hearts and armed hands Encountered in the battle cloud. Ah ! never shall the land forget

How guzhed the life-blood of her brave-Gushed, warm with hope and valor yet, Upon the soil they fought to save. Now all is calm and fresh and still-Alone the chirp of flitting bird,

And talk of children on the hill, And bell of wandering kine are heard. No solemn host goes trailing by The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain; Men start not at the battle-cry,

Soon rested those who fought-but thou, Who minglest in the harder strife For truths which men receive not now. Thy warfare only ends with life.

Oh, be it never heard again

A friendless warfare! lingering long Through weary day and weary year; A wild and many-weaponed throng Hang on thy front and flank and rear-

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof. The timid good may stand aloof, The sage may frown-yet faint thou not !

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast, For with thy side shall dwell, at last, The victory of endurance born Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;

The eternal years of God are her's: But Error, wounded, writhes with pain, And dies among his worshippers Yen, though thou lie upon the dust,

When those who helped thee flee in fear, Die full of hope and manly trust, Like those who fell in battle here. Another hand thy sword shall wield, Another hand the standard wave.

Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed The blast of triumph o'er thy grave!

INCENDIARY VERSES.

Sung at the Whig celebration on Brooklys Heights, N. Y. Nov. 20, 1837. Fine incentives for the slaves ! Oppressed, though not humbled-our cause true and fair. Though hope seemed to bud but from thorns in our way, When darkest our prospect-ne'er forced to despair, Our zeal burned to glory and triumph this day; All will agree—oppressed not to be, But resolved to be happy, united and free, While the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall ware, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Reducted from the thraidom that would make us all slaves, Let us joy in our triumph with proud exultation The voice of the Free is waked by oppression And all do agree, oppressed not to ! But resolve to be happy, united and free, While the Star Spangled Bunner in triumph shall wave,

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Daily Advocate.

DEFINITION OF LIBERTY. There once lived in is common wealth, about one hundred and eighty ears ago, a man of some little note, who undertook o give a definition of that sort of liberty which he and his associates had come to this wilderness country to establish, and which another man, also fit to pursue, upon the two questions of Texas of a pretty fair reputation, saed his blood for on and Canada. ne other people, of consideration in their day, undertook to put this very principle and are a mere set of adventurers in search of into an obsolete, and now quite unfashionable doc-ument, called a 'Bill of Rights.' The definition to which we allude, is as follows:

Civil moral and federal liberty consists in ever man enjoying his property, and having the Equal BEN-EFIT of the laws of his country, which is very consis-tent with his duty to the civil magistrate.

ril magistrate.'
Gov. WINTHROP in 1650. It is surprising, when we look back, to see how ignorant such men as Winthrop, Winslow, Warren, Sam Adams, Hancock and the rest, were of that cort of liberty which is now promulgated from our over the life, liberty and property, could not ave had the benefit of the wisdom of modern times, as evinced in the following definition of liberty, Boston, who bears the honored name of scribed. ome of the pilgrims.

PREVAILING VOICE AND WILL OF THE BROTHERHOOD WILL ALLOW AND PROTECT!!!

To this complexion have we come at last. Con- tors of Texas from Mexican oppression! stitutions are nothing, standing laws are nothingindividual rights are nothing! The question is never to be asked by the citizen, are my acts law-fid, but will the popular whim of the day, the pre-vailing notion in the church, society, neighborhood, town, city, state or country, allow me to do this scribes Texas to be; a case in which liberty

of liberty, given in the 19th century here, within gight of Bunker Hill?

but what the majority for the time and place being, reached a maturity of judgment and knowledge graciously permit!

to do and say just what the that nation, are met with threats of violence, why the Rev. gentleman's definition would not apply to that 'brotherhood,' as well as the 'brother of the narrow privileges which it now enjoys; etts, or the United States.

brought about by uneasy people undertaking to say and do what the voice and will of the brotherhood mercenary troops; when the presses which advantage and the presses which advantage are destroyed by mobile The author of this profound definition of 'liberty' at which

is an orthodox elergyman. He is in a minority in on by civil process, for the alleged satisfaction the city. 'The voice of the brotherhood' has only of pretended debts; when warrants of arrest are to say that it will not allow him to promulgate his issued against all who have made themselves Wright mob, and he is bound, by his own argument, to close his pulpit, or go to some place where the erthodox are in the majority. The moment the prevailing voice of the rabble is for disregarding prevailing voice of the rabble is for disregarding the constitutional security for religious freedom, he must submit, and shut up his mouth for fear of a forsooth, to believe the New York papers, the

lly or madness.

In heaven's name where are we, and what are

ciples to guide us, for there were more enlightened where would Mr. Winslow's doctrine have left

us had it been practised by our fathers? Time was when none but church members were allowed will of the brotherhood. But all men did not surrender their rights on that account. Had Mr. Winslow's definition been adhered to then, we But the efforts of these false prophets, these ernment of orthodox church members. So many ople resisted this tyranny that finally 'the voice brotherhood' permitted men to become citi-He might, but what would the anti-or-Constantinople is a freer place than Boston,

From an Ohio paper.

assembled at the Court House, in Canton, on Thursday evening Nov. 30th, 1837, for the purpose of giving an expression of their opinion on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the U. States. The the annexation of Texas to the U. States. The meeting was organized by calling DWIGHTJAR- Indians or Mexicans, the country must depend on Indians or Mexicans, the country must depend on individual enterprise for its defence; and that all RANNOLDS Secretary.—Whereupon, the following Resolutions were offered by H. GRISWOLD, E-qq. country has been cut off, in consequence of want of country has been cut off. and after some discussion relative to the 3d, were adopted with but two or three dissenting voices, viz:

1. Resolved, That we should regard the admison of Texas into the Union as fraught with dangerous consequences.

2. Resolved, That we are in favor of the exten-

Texas can sustain her independence, and can and will sustain a free and Republican govern ment, we shall never regret that she has been severed from the imbecile government of Mexico; but that we do not recognize the expediency of taking her within our limits, and thus compelling ourselves to espouse her quarrels and fight her battles.

mission of Texas into the Union, because it would, without any corresponding benefits, needlessly exthe slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and give to the slaveholding interest an alarming pre-

onderance in our National Councils.

4. Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

DWIGHT JARVIS, Chairman. MADISON RAYNOLDS, Secretary.

How IT WORKS .- The editor of the Backwoodsman, a paper published at Grafton, Illinois, says:
We have received two papers, the Telegraph and
Spectator, both published in that city, (Alton,) since the fatal affair took place; and also the Pio neer, from the neighboring town of Upper Alton, yet none of them contains a word of intelligence

hese papers dare not speak out on this tragical afair? This is the way it works. A mob commits reason against the laws and murder, and then comels the press to a treasonous and an infamous si-Strange, that there should be three Journals in Cincinnati suicidal enough to exculpate the atrocious deeds of a mob! Destroy the abolition press throughout the country, and there is not an editor that shall dare under pain of death, to speak tion prohibiting all colored people, whether bond or otherwise than the mob shall dictate.—Philanthre-free, from following military processions, under a

From the Portland Courier.

THE CANADIAN CAUSE. There cannot be a greater proof of the cor-ruption of the press in the city of New York, and how little it is in accordance with the real state of public opinion, than the course which the principal newspapers of that city, have seen

The Texans, as they called themselves, were plunder, wealth and power. As to that portion of the inhabitants of this new Republic, who came into it several years ago, in the capacity of colonists, and with an actual view to the peaceful cultivation of the soil, it is perfectly well understood that by far the greater portion of them had nothing at all to do with the late revolution; which in fact, was planned, was brought about, and has been sustained by a set of adventurers from the United States, who came into the country for the mere purpose of pulpits as well as presses and stump speeches.— came into the country for the mere purpose of What a pity, that old Governor Winthrop and his getting up and taking part in this movement; a associates, and especially the indiscreet men who inovement which they hoped might raise them framed our Bill of Rights, and adopted such an in- by a summary process to riches and conseconvenient maxim as that 'each individual of the quence. In the battle of San Jacinto, by which oriety has a right to be protected by it in the ensecured, scarce half a dozen of the real Texans were present; the battle having been fought given on Thanksgiving day, by a clergymen of the and won, by these mere adventurers above de-

Yet the New York press have seen fit to ex-Republican liberty is not the liberty of an isolated tol the cause of Texas as the cause of liberty; the describe the vagabond adventurers who are me pleases, but LIBERTY TO SAY AND DO WHAT THE at the head of its fortunes, as patriotic vindicators of the most sacred rights; as laborers in the great cause of human freedom; as the libera-

Such is the tone which the New York presassumes when the interests of the holders of Texas scrip are in question; but when a case actually arises, such as that press falsely de-Will not this 'prevailing voice,' notion, and the rights of man are really involved; a mania, stir up a mob against me? case in which we see a simple-minded, sincere Case in which we see a simple-minded, sincere, and honest nation, gradually awakening to a moment on the extent and force of his definition consciousness of its rights; gradually arousing to a true sense of the degradation in which i The 'prevailing voice of the brotherhood,'—this been kept; and demanding that the leading s the only standard of liberty. The individual, the strings in which the mother country has so minority, may say and do, not what the laws allow, long held it, shall be dropped; and as it has that it shall be left to the enactment of its own There was once a famous association of Bucca-laws, and the control of its own advisers;— ecers that infested the American coast, called 'the when we see such a nation, under such circume a famous association of Bucca- laws, and the control of its own advisers; Every pirate in that gang and say just what the 'brothy to that 'brotherhood,' as well as the 'brother-od' of the city of Boston, the state of Massachu-and not by threats only, but when these threats are actuary carrier into execution.

In the days of that very indiscreet man, Martin murmurs of an oppressed people are answered by sending among them additional regiments of the reformation were vocate popular rights are destroyed by mobs. the authorities connive, or seized updoctrines, and will not protect him from a Fanny conspicuous in favor of the popular cause; and Wright mob, and he is bound, by his own argument, when these patriots and their friends, in order Canadians, are a set of restless, turbe A government of laws no longer exists, accord- norant fools, who had much better keep quiet ng to the views of this learned elergyman. It is and submit to the mild rule of Queen Victoria, which indeed, it is intimated, is a good deal too set for the moment, under any impulse of bigotry, gentle for them—a much better government. gentle for them,-a much better government than they deserve!

these things that are becoming familiar to our ears?
Let us go back to the dark ages and seek for prinand in the next breath, denouncing the Canaisters of that truth which we were once told dians as rebellious knaves, unworthy of the slightest assistance, or even of our good will,

Why the New York papers so speak of Texas, is very well understood.

But the efforts of these false prophets, these whould now have had a purely ecclesiastical gov-treacherous guides, will prove as unsuccessful in one case as in the other. With all their labors, they were unable to create a sympathy ens only on a certificate from the minister that for the cause of Texas, because the people of Winslow be satisfied with this 'voice of the broth- no feelings in common with felonious land-pirates and renegade adventurers. They will be thodox christians say? In mercy, let men of intelligence and character reflect a little before they put forth doctrines not of the supremacy of laws, public for the cause of Canada, because the people of the country cannot look upon a nation ole conclusion from the discourse of Mr. Winslow, and least of all upon a neighboring nation, You must only do and say what the mob will allow! struggling to throw off a foreign yoke, fighting This is liberty, is it? Where is there any worse for the privilege of self-government, without despotism? If Mr. Winslow's definition is right, fooling, their hearts gline with an involuntary on is right, feeling their hearts glow with an involuntary warmth of sympathy and good wishes.

TEXAS .- We conversed with a gentleman yes TEXAS MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice given, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Stark county assembled at the Court House, in Canton, on Thurscountry has been cut off, in consequence of want of money to pay the mail contractors. The health of the President, though slowly improving, was still very delicate. Gen. Lamar arrived in Houston the

vening our informant left.

Notwithstanding the discouraging aspect of affairs, a great number of emigrants

into the country .- N. O. Com. Herald, 29th ult. Kidnapping-Two colored men were kidnapped ear Dresden, O. on the 10th inst. They were ville, where they were concealed in an upper room of a tavern kept by one Fishburn. The fact was of a tavern kept by one Fishburn. Th o espouse her quarrels and fight her battles.

3. Resolved, That we are opposed to the adissued. The kidnappers claimed that the perin their custody were slaves escaped from Virginia. tend our already sufficiently extended territory, and but having no evidence to support their claims, the because it would disturb and derange the present colored men were discharged. A writ was then harmonious balance of power which exists between issued against the claimants, Sorrel and Van

A colored woman named Margaret Brooks about 4. Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the Representatives from the non-slaveholding states, to oppose the admission of Texas as a matter of self defence against the aggressive and eneroached dence that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more described to the state of the same aggressive and eneroached dence that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more described to the same aggressive and eneroached dence that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she ran away from her master in Balting spirit of Slavery and that we call more dense that she Representative especially, to use his influence to oppose its admission. oppose its admission.

5. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Officers thereof, and forwarded to the Hon. Matthias Sheplar, our Representative in Congress, with a request that he will lay the same before Congress.

When on meting the same performance of the mouths old. Her arrost produced great excitement. The prisoner is a bright mulatto.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Rail Road Accident and Loss of Lives .- Fifteen or eighteen persons were more or less injured on the 11th inst., in consequence of a train of cars on the Portsmouth and Roanoke (Va.) Rail Road running off the track. Among the persons injured were Mrs. Rochelle and Miss Blow, Miss King, Miss Simmons, of Southampton; Mr. Crocker, of Jackson, N. C., Mr. Noe, of Norfolk; Mr. Mills Lawrence, Col. Rochelle, Nelson Hodges, Mr. Hall, ret none of them contains a word of intelligence upon this all-engrossing event.'

Now who is so dull as not to understand that dead. The lives of Miss Simmons and Mr. Crocker are considered in danger.

> The Spanish Journals announce that the Queen has signed the treaty of peace and friendship with Mexico. By this treaty, the crown of Spain aban-dons all pretensions to the sovereignty of that territorv.

The Mayor of Bultimore has issued a proclama penalty of \$5 or be subjected to 25 stripes!!

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Dec. 11. Mr. Wright presented the petition of the citizens of Potsdam, N. Y. against the annexation of Tex-as to the Union, [the first on the subject.]

Dec. 12. Mr. M'Kean presented the memorial of a large number of citizens of Philadelphia, against the anaexation of Texas.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Allen presented a memorial from 46 citizens of Ross Co., Ohio, against the annexation of Texas.

report thereon.

Mr. Howard moved a reference to the Committee freedom, equality and happiness of mankind. These we

on Foreign Allairs.

Mr. A. was proceeding to address the House, when the Speaker announced that the petition, uner the rule, must lie over one day. Other memorials of similar purport were present-

oraying the abolition of slavery in this District, and shall use it in its widest latitude: the emancipation of our moved its reference, together with similar petitions whole race from the dominion of man, from the thruldom of presented at the extra session, to the committee on self, from the government of brute force, from the bondage

d to-Yeas 135-Nays 70. So the motion was laid upon the table. Mr. Adams presented another memerial signed

by 505 petitioners, to the same effect as the last, Mr. Wise renewed the motion to lay on the table,

iould be received.
[When Mr. Rives's name was called, he inquired the Chair whether, if he voted for the reception this petition, there was any rule which would eclude him from a motion like that made by his relenged in the form a motion like that make y had oldengue, (Mr. Wise) to lay it on the table? On eing answered no, Mr. R. said he would vote for s reception, to give it the destination of the others.]

Mr. Wise said he had not made a motion like

men, that it was needless to renew it. But, the memorial having now been received, he would remade manifest to all—for severe and unerring tests will be

ade the same motion respecting it.

Mr. Wise renewed his motion to lay on the table, and requested Mr. Adams, with a view to save Mr. W. trouble and the time of the House, to include all his memorials of the same tenor in one general

to understand that it had not been from any dispo-sition to give trouble to the gentleman or the House us. Certainly, no man can truly affirm that we have sought Every body knew what the report of that committee would be: but his duty to the memorialists, from which he could not swerve, had compelled, and would compel him to make the same motion in every case.

Mr. Adams then presented a memorial from Illiwhich are not less general than fundamental, we make our

nois, praying for the immediate abolition of sigvery and the Stave trade in all the Territorics of the United States where it existed; and moved its reference to the Committee on the Territories.

They were ordered by the House, and stood

So the motion of reference was laid upon the

Yeas 127-Nays 73.

Mr. Adams occupied a very great share of the me and attention of the House this day. After bur letter by Express Mail was closed, Mr. A.

That we shall be faultless in the manner of conducting our distance of the manner of conducting our distance. n of Texas. Mr. Lawler, a re Ala., seeing no prospect of a termination of these however, we should err beyond endurance, the remedy is in 'presentations,' at length rose and demanded the the hand of every subscriber: he can stop his subscription question on the reception of a petition from certain citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The House the Liberator. by a vote of two to one decided that they would reoy a vote of two to one derided that they would be received the petition,—the vote standing, yeas 144; will command our attention. The doctrine of non-resistance will command our attention.

the Committee on the Territories. Mr. Wise, who comes to plunder, enslave or murder its inhabitants—then it whole day, moved to lay the petition on the table; prison or suspend upon a gibbet any transgressors upon its and his motion prevailed by 127 years to 73 nays. soil. If the slaves of the South have not an undoubted right

LATEST FROM ALTON .- A letter, dated Nov. 28th, to a gentleman in this city, represents the ex-citement as still continuing. The mobocracy are holding threats of extermination over the heads of the friends of liberty, should any measures be taken that are not agreeable to their mightinesses. The

FROM MAINE TO MISSOURL'-This common exression, in reference to the whole extent of our ountry, is fully realized by the Alton massacre; or the martyred Lovejoy was a native of Maine, and became a citizen of Missouri.—Hence, his and became a citizen of Missouri.—Hence, his murder has fixed and extended a train of electrical re more intimately

purpose of devoting himself to the anti-slaver cause, 'It was a hard struggle, but the blood of Lovejoy turned the scale. Dear church! how I dements, and as at present administered, they are all Anti-slaver there are any now, more these causes. ill not numbers of our ministering breth-

is return, the cditors of the different newspapers servants fight. Calling his disc re respectfully requested to give this one or more them, 'Ye know that they whi sections in their columns. confer a particular favor on Jonas King.

PROSPECTUS THE LIBERATOR.

VOLUME VIII. The termination of the present year will complete the venth volume of the Liberator : we have served, therefore, a regular apprenticeship in the cause of LIBERTY, and are prepared to advocate it upon a more extended scale. In commencing this publication, we had but a single object in view—the total abolition of American slavery, and,

Texas—Mr. Adams presented the Mensorial of 230 women of Plymouth, in the State of Massachutetts, remonstrating against the anneyation of the Mensorial of 250 women of Plymouth, in the State of Massachutetts, remonstrating against the anneyation of the Mensorial of 250 women of Plymouth, in the State of Massachutetts, remonstrating against the anneyation of the Mensorial of the

to the Union.

Mr. A. moved that this memorial, together with large number of similar memorials, presented by innself at the Special Session, signed by 20,000 to the same session, and also a large number by his colleagues to the same session, and then laid on the table, be aftered to a Select Committee with instructions. eferred to a Select Committee with instructions while they conflict with no religious sect, or political party,

The motto upon our banner has been, from the commenc ment of our moral warfare, 'OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -our countrymen are all manking.' We trust that d by Mr. A., accompanied with motions for refer- it will be our only epituph. Another motto we have chosen ence to a Select Committee; all which lie over one is, Universal Emancipation. Up to this time, we have limited its application to those who are held in this country, Abolition of Slavery in D. C .- Mr. Adams pre- by southern taskmasters, as marketable commodities, goods nted the memorial of sundry women of Plymouth, and chattels, and implements of husbandry. Henceforth, we he District. A motion was made by Mr. Wise, of sin-and bringing them under the dominion of God, the control of an inward spirit, the government of the law of love, and into the obedience and liberty of Clr ist, who is A's motion on the table : which was the same, yesterday, To-DAY, and forever.' It has never been our design, in conducting the Liberator,

to require of the friends of emancipation, any political or sectarian shibboleth; though, in consequence of the general corruption of all political parties and religious sects, and of the obstacles which they have thrown into the path of emanhich prevailed.

Mr. Adams having presented another, which his obstacles which they have thrown into the path of emancipation, we have been necessitated to reprove them all.

Mr. Lawler, of Ala., raised the question of reception; and the question being, 'Will the House feases to be an anti-slavery publication, distinctively and emception; and the question being, 'Will the House feases to be an anti-slavery publication, distinctively and emepiton; and the question being, Will the House sective this memorial ??

Mr. Adams demanded the yeas and naye; which cre taken, and stood as follows:
Yeas 145—Nays 59.
So the House determined that the memorial hould be received.
[When Mr. Rives's name was called, he inquired]
[When Mr. Rives's name was called, he inquired] upon which men of all creeds, complexions and parties, it they have true humanity in their hearts, may meet on amiwould cable and equal terms to effect a common object; but who-Mr. Wise said he had not made a motion like that of the cause of bleeding humanity,—or expecting to property, or friends, or wife, or children, or life itself, more that of the gentleman from Alabama, because the question of reception had been decided so often in the affirmative, and that by the votes of Sauthanian to the discount of the cause of bleeding humanity,—or expecting to promote his political designs, or to enforce his sectarian degment that it is not at the cause of bleeding humanity,—or expecting to promote his political designs, or to enforce his sectarian degment that it is not at the cause of bleeding humanity,—or expecting to promote his political designs, or to enforce his sectarian degment that it is not at the cause of bleeding humanity,—or expecting to promote his political designs, or to enforce his sectarian degment that the cause of bleeding humanity,—or expecting to promote his political designs, or to enforce his sectarian degment that the cause of bleeding humanity,—or expecting to promote his political designs, or to enforce his sectarian degment. memorial having now been received, he would renew his motion, that its reference be laid upon the
table.

made manuest to all
it will not be possible for him to make
those sacrifices, or to endure those trials, which unbending The motion to lay on the table was egreed to integrity to the cause will require. For ourselves, we care without a count.

Mr. Adams presented another memorial, and nature: if he will join hands with us, in good faith, to undo the heavy burdens and break the yokes of our enslaved cou trymen, we shall not stop to inquire, whether he is a Trini tarian or Unitarian, Baptist or Methodist, Catholic or Covenanter, Presbyterian or Quaker, Swedenborgian or Perfectionist. However widely we may differ in our views on Mr. Adams begged the gentleman from Virginia other subjects, we shall not refuse to labor with him against

that he had made these motions, but out of justice to bring any other religious or political tests into this phito the petitioners. All he asked was the reference lanthropic enterprise than these:— Thou shalt love the of the petitions to the Committee for the District. neighbor as the district of the committee for the District.

which are not less general than fundamental, we make ou

ence to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Adams, considering the subject of this me-morial as very different from those preceding it, demanded that the question be taken by yeas and —those who are not afraid to think and act independen blood'-those who love Christ in the person of his bleeding -those who are not afraid to think and act independently.

among all sects and all parties.

To the bigoted, the pharisaical, the time-serving, the selfish, the worshippers of expediency, the advocates of caste, the lovers of power, the enemies of liberty and equality, we make no appeal. It shall be our constant endeavor to make the Liberator so liberal in its spirit, so straight-forward in its character, so disinterested in

your cetter by Express Mail was closed, Mr. A. still held the floor, presenting, one by one, petitions from a great pile which lay on his table, all having reference to the abolition of Slavery or the annexa and every topic that may be discussed in our columns—we from do not expect : it is, no

Next to the overthrow of slavery, the cause of PEACE

nays 60. The vote on question of rejection grows weaker as it grows older. And it must inevitably e so.

Mr. Adams then presented a petition from citisate of the state of Illinois, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the Territories of the United States; and he moved its reference to nanifested considerable excitement during the may not resort to arms to quell an insurrection, or send to But the blood is up and the iron is hot, and you will hear more of these things ere long. body of men, may appeal to the law of violence in self-defe -for none have over suffered, or can suffer, more than they If, when men are robbed of their earnings, their libert their personal ownership, their wives and children, they may either in an individual or collective capacity. Now, the doctrine we shall endeavor to inculcate is, that the kingdoms of omments of the press throughout the country are this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; consequently, that they are all to be supplanted evidently goading them to madness. According his Christ; consequently, that they are all to be supplanted to the morality of the Journal of Cmmerce, this is a whether they are called despotic, monarchical or repub good reason why the presses throughout the coun-lican, and he only who is King of kings, and Lord of lords try should silence their disapproval of the murder-ers, and turn round and denounce the murdered as the alone guilty cause of the tragedy.—Eman. stroyed, but it shall 'BREAK IN PIECES AND CON-SUME ALL OTHERS:' its elements are righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost: without are dogs, and sorcerers, and whore-nongers, and murderers, and idolators, and whatsoever loveth and maketh a lie. Its government one of love, not of military coercion or physical restraint: its laws are not written upon purchment, but upon the hearts of influence all the way 'from Maine to Missouri.' its subjects—they are not conceived in the wisdom of man, As these two states were linked together in their first admission to our republican sisterhood of combut spiritual: its soldiers are clad in the whole armor of God, onwealths, it may yet appear that their destinies having their loins girt about with truth, and having on the nore intimately twined than has been dreamed breast-plate of righteourness—their feet are shod with the As Maine sacrificed her honor to procure Mispreparation of the gospel of peace—with the shield of faith souri's entrance into the Union under the curse of they are able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked—davery, so it seems coincident, that Maine's noblest and they wear the helmet of salvation, and wield the sword blood should be shed by the hunds of Missouri, as of the Spirit, which is the word of God. Hence, when smitthe first bloody sacrifice on that alter. And as the selfishness and subserviency of Maine fixed slavery in Missouri, the patriotism and unbending integrity of a son of Maine has given (we fondly trust) a death-blow to slavery, in Missouri first, and eventually in this nation.—Ib. in no extremity whatever, even if their enemies are deter A note from our honored brother, Elder N. Col- mined to nail them to the cross with Jesus, and if they like ver, of Union Village, says, with reference to his recent release from his pastoral connection, for the resort to the law of violence.

love them—and now, more than ever. My own theart has not yet done struggling between feeling and duly. May the Lord help me, and bless them.' tained, except by naval and military power; that all their penal enactments being a dead letter without an army to ren who have been called, and whose services are so much needed in our cause, now let the blood of Lovejoy turn the scale?—1b. Lovejoy turn the scale?—Ib.

At Smyrna, in Asia Minor, on the 6th of April, 1837, Mr. Electherius Mengous.—As his only son, Mr. Peter Mengous, if alive, is probably in some part of America, and his widowed mother desires

and that the innowers of Jesus should instinctively shou their stations of honor, power and emolument—at the sum time 'submitting to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake,' and offering no physical resistance to any of their mandates, however unjust or tyrannical. The language of Jesus is, 'My kingdom is not of this world, else would my server the content of the sum of the s servants fight.' Calling his disciples to him, he said to and in so doing will over the Gentiles, exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority upon them. But so it sual L

NOT be among you: but whosoever will be greyou, shall be your minister; and whosever of you the chiefest, shall be servant of all. For even the 8. ive his life a ransom for many.

Human governments are to be viewed as judicial ents. If a people turn the grace of God into las r make their liberty an occasion for anarchy, refuse to belong to the 'one fold and one Sh shall be scourged by governments of their o pardened with taxation, and subjected to physical and torn by factions, and made to cat the frui ings, until they are prepared to and the rest which remain, on earth as well as for THE PEOPLE OF GOD. This is in with the arrangement of Divine Providence. So long as men contemn the perfect gor Most High, and will not fill up the measure

ferings in their own persons, just so long will usurp authority over each other—just so long w aciously cling to human goverlikeness and administered in the spirit of their obedience. Now, it the prayer of our Lord be a. ery; if the kingdom of God is to come un will to be done ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVE if, in that kingdom, no carnal weapon can be with swords are beaten into ploughshares, and spears in nooks, and there is none to molest or make afraid statute-book but the bible, and no judge but Christ why are not Christians obligated to come out NOW e separate from 'the kingdoms of this world,' which all based upon THE PRINCIPLE OF VIOLENCE, 201 equire their officers and servants to govern and he go that principle? How, then, is the wickedness overcome ? Not by facerating their bodies, or incan ing them in dungeons, or putting them upon tread exiling them from their native country, or suspending upon gibbets-O no !-but simply by returning goods and blessing for cursing; by using those spiritual semanth blessing for cursing; by using those spiritual semanth blessing for the pulling does strong holds'; by the power of that faith which oreren he world; by ceasing to look to man for a redress of ries, however grievous, but committing the soul in wall ng, as unto a faithful Creator, and leaving it with God hestow recompense—'for it is written, Vengeance is I will repay, saith the Lord.'

These are among the views we shall offer in co with the heaven-originated cause of PEACE,any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, a which no man or body of men is responsible but of If any man shall affirm that the anti-slavery cause. or any anti-slavery society, is answerable for our tent on this subject, to him may be justly applied the ap eclaration, 'the truth is not in him.' that the principles of abolitionists seem to be qui of such vast importance, and so vite upon a question of such vast importance, and so nected with the bloodless overthrow of slavery. for all our friends to know where they stand. If (
whose yokes they are endeavoring to break by the fin of God's word, would not, in their opinion hammer of God's word, would not, in their opini-justified in appealing to physical force, how can they others of a different complexion in doing the same of And if they conscientiously believe that the stars un-guiltless in shedding the blood of their merciles opporlet them say so unequivocally—for there is no nestral gruin this matter, and the time is near at hand when then e compelled to take sides.

man as well as man from a servile to an equal we shall go for the RIGHTS OF WOMAN to their ma

The connection of the Liberator with the M. Inti-Slavery Society will cease, by our own choice. he present year. In thus dissolving it, we are act ist as to the propriety of such a connection, even the ed to the breasts of a very few they are confined to the breasts of a very few individence we shall stand upon our old ground. Whether the present palmy state of the anti-slavery e shall find support adequate to the expenses of our tion, is at least problematical. Of the seven ye warfare, six have been passed in struggling with per embarrassments, arising from the inadequacy of scription list, and from the odium which was at the Liberator as a pioneer. These embarrassness been aggravated by those delinquencies on the part of scribers, so common to all newspaper establi f patronage more to be dreaded, especially by a in ontending against wind and tide, than the most virule osition. We have lost several thousand dollars him nmenced our labors, by this very patronage: and se herefore to beseech those, who do not mean or euuply with our terms, not to subscribe for the page fthey now take it, to discontinue it immediately. A hall be deprived of the assistance of the State Soc as the size of the Liberator is now extremely large and ortionably expensive, the price will be to subs 0, instead of \$2, as heretofore. We trust there are few of our friends, who will part company with as a count of the additional fifty cents. The Emancipate is ustained by the Parent Society, and the Friend of Man he New-York State Society, are afforded at a love a consequently, we labor under a serious disadvantage in respect, and should be glad were we in a situation to be usly by our subscribers. If ever we felt consider abolition cause in its integrity and power, especially is No England, it is at the present crisis.

Though not yet sufficient to cover all expenses, the any other anti-slavery journal in this country; and a give as great satisfaction to state, (and we presume the ion will not be less gratifying to our nu notwithstanding the multiplication of other abelians pers, and the semi-abelian character which, we rejoin ay, many of the political and some of the religious as apers are assuming—notwithstanding the augenerous are if they could not suppress the Liberator, by seeking at provoked and acrimonious sectarian quarrel with item bscription list has steadily augmented during the pres

The pecuniary liabilities of the Liberator, as to the pri ng department, will hereafter be assumed by the pu nd as it is doubtful whether (aside from the editor's stipe e will be enabled to meet more than his current expense he editor will look for a bare support for himself and fat ly to other, though as yet unknown sources. The sale od Providence which has thus far sustained him will still apply his necessities, if he fail not in well-doing.

To that little, but well-tried band of coad from the first moment they saw the standard of the Likes tor floating in the breeze of heaven, rallied around it, and have stood by it unflinchingly, though it has been care into the hottest of the battle; to those kind benefacts both colored and white, who, from time to time during seven years' strife for liberty and equal rights, have belt many a trying exigency to sustain our public asonable donations, without which it must have been ontinued, to the joy and rejoicing of every southern it nd every northern apologist for slavery-docation ot to be trumpeted in the ear of the world, but to be in good faith, and as God's stewards, for advancement of the common cause; to those who love rall piscussion, and an independent press which no party of ribe, and no sect intimidate; to those who are willing enew with us another campaign against the giant of of this guilty land; and, especially, to our warm true-hearted, tender-hearted colored friends and association in the good work of breaking human yokes and fetters. have given to us their confidence, affection, gratimate, right hand of fellowship, the blessings of many ready perish,-who have never once faltered in their attachmen support, no, not even for a moment, though others of a di ent complexion have turned against us,- and whose co plete enfranchisement, both of soul and body, for time ternity, is dearer to us than reputation, properly, or life untenance, and pledge ourselves anew to be faithful eath-knowing full well that He who is for us, is than they who are against us—that the battle is the Lord and the victory sure. Our grand object is, to hasten lorious day when the song of the heavenly host, at the be f Jesus, shall rise in a chorus to heaven, like the to any waters, from the lips of people of every tribe ngue and nation, at the universal conquest and It same JESUS, THE CRUCIFIED- Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will toward men!
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor ISAAC KNAPP, Publisher.

ALMANACS.

THOSE who intend to obtain a supply their orders soon. The season having so twanced, a small quantity only will be kept on which will be designed. o that orders, if not received soon, will they can be printed. Price S Ordors.

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